

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
NEW YORK CITY
DECEMBER 28, 1917

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 28, 1917.

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1918.

PRESIDENT.

Brigadier-General Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

VICE PRESIDENT.

Dean Samuel W. Beyer, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

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(In addition to the president and secretary, *ex officio*.)

First District, Mr. E. Herbert Botsford, Williams College.
Second District, Professor F. A. Woll, College of the City of New York.
Third District, Director R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University.
Fourth District, Professor J. B. Crenshaw, Georgia School of Technology.
Fifth District, Director George A. Huff, University of Illinois.
Sixth District, Dr. W. E. Meanwell, University of Missouri.
Seventh District, President J. C. Futrall, University of Arkansas.
Eighth District, Professor Roger H. Motten, Colorado College.
Ninth District, Professor A. D. Browne, Oregon State Agricultural College.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

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Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, George C. Chase, D. D., LL. D., President.
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LL. D., President.
Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., Charles L. Beach, B. S.,
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Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins, LL. D., Presi-
dent.

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 Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., Ken G. Matheson, LL. D., President.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, John H. T. Main, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., Frederick C. Ferry, Sc. D., LL. D., President.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Abbott Lawrence Lowell, LL. D., Ph. D., President.
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 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., William L. Bryan, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., L. L. Doggett, Ph. D., President.
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D., President.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D., President.
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., John H. MacCracken, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa., Henry S. Drinker, E. M., LL. D., President.
 Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal., Dr. Ray L. Wilbur, A. M., President.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., Kenyon L. Butterfield, LL. D., President.
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, W. H. McMaster, M. A., President.
 New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H., Ralph D. Hetzel, LL. B., President.
 New York University, New York, N. Y., Elmer Ellsworth Brown, LL. D., Chancellor.
 North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, N. C., W. C. Riddick, C. E., President.
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Thomas F. Holgate, LL. D., President *ad interim*.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Rev. Henry C. King, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, William O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D., President.
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, J. W. Hoffman, D. D., President.
 Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., Wm. J. Kerr, D. Sc., President.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Edwin E. Sparks, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., John G. Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Winthrop E. Stone, LL. D., President.
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D. D., President.
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Walter A. Jessup, Ph. D., President.

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., A. C. Humphreys, Sc. D., LL. D., President.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., Joseph Swain, M. S., LL. D., President.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., Rev. J. R. Day, S. T. D., D. C. L., LL. D., L. H. D., Chancellor.
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Tex., W. B. Bizzell, D. C. L., President.
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Flavel S. Luther, LL. D., President.
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass., Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph. D., President.
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Rev. C. A. Richmond, D. D., President.
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Colonel John Biddle, U. S. A., Superintendent.
 University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, Parke R. Kolbe, Ph. D., President.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Harry P. Judson, LL. D., President.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., Livingston Farrand, M. A., M. D., President.
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., David C. Barrow, A. M., LL. D., President.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Edmund J. James, LL. D., President.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., Frank Strong, Ph. D., LL. D., Chancellor.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Harry B. Hutchins, LL. D., President.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Marion L. Burton, Ph. D., D. D., President.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., A. Ross Hill, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Samuel Avery, Ph. D., Chancellor.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Edward K. Graham, LL. D., President.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., Stratton D. Brooks, LL. D., President.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Edgar F. Smith, Ph. D., LL. D., Provost.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., Samuel B. McCormick, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D., President.
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Right Rev. A. W. Knight, D. D., Chancellor.
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, R. E. Vinson, D. D., LL. D., President.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Edwin A. Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D., President.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Charles R. Van Hise, Ph. D., LL. D., President.
 Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., George L. Omwake, Ph. D., President.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Kirkland, Ph. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Chancellor.
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., Frederick W. Hinitt, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., President.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Henry L. Smith, Ph. D., President.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., William Arnold Shanklin, L. H. D., LL. D., President.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D., President.

Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., W. Charles Wallace, D. D., President.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Frank B. Trotter, A. M., President.
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL. D., President.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D., President.

JOINT MEMBERS.

The Kansas College Athletic Conference, comprising:
 Kansas Normal College. Ottawa University.
 Washburn College. Friends' University.
 Fairmount College. McPherson College.
 College of Emporia. Cooper College.
 Bethany College. Kansas Wesleyan University.
 Southwestern College. Hays Normal College.
 St. Mary's College. Midland College.
 Baker University. Bethel College.
 State Manual Training School. St. John's College.
 The Iowa Athletic Conference, comprising:
 Coe College. Leander Clark College.
 Cornell College. Simpson College.
 Grinnell College. Penn College.
 Highland Park College. Des Moines College.
 Iowa Wesleyan University. Parsons College.
 The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:
 University of Colorado. University of Utah.
 Colorado State School of Mines. Utah Agricultural College.
 Colorado College. Colorado Agricultural College.
 University of Denver. Montana State College.
 The Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:
 Bradley Polytechnic Institute. McKendree College.
 State Normal University. Carthage College.
 Hedding College. Eastern Illinois State Normal University.
 Eureka College. Augustana College.
 Illinois College. Southern Illinois State Normal University.
 Lincoln College. Blackburn College.
 Lombard College. Western Illinois State Normal University.
 James Millikin University. St. Viator College.
 Illinois Wesleyan University.
 William and Vashti College.
 Shurtleff College.
 The Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:
 University of Oklahoma. Southwestern University.
 University of Arkansas. A. & M. College of Texas.
 Baylor University. A. & M. College of Oklahoma.
 University of Texas.
 The Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:
 University of Washington. University of Oregon.
 Oregon Agricultural College. University of Idaho.
 Washington State College. Whitman College.
 University of Montana.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Hartford Public High School, Hartford, Conn.
 Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
 Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the executive committee, at Hotel Astor, New York, Friday, December 28, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., President Pierce in the chair.

The proceedings of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The secretary stated that, instead of a roll call, printed slips had been distributed on which those present should record their names. The record thus obtained is as follows:

I. Members (if more than one name is given, the first is that of the accredited delegate):

Amherst College: Professor A. W. Marsh.
 Bowdoin College: P. A. Butterick.
 Brown University: President W. H. P. Faunce, Professor Fred W. Marvel, Professor J. F. Greene.
 Carnegie Institute of Technology: Professor J. H. McCullough, Mr. Frank A. Eyman.
 Case School of Applied Science: Professor H. F. Pasini.
 College of Wooster: Director L. C. Boles.
 Columbia University: Dr. Edward S. Elliott, Mr. T. Nelson Metcalf, Mr. Harry A. Fisher.
 Dartmouth College: Mr. Horace G. Pender.
 Denison University: Professor Theodore S. Johnson.
 Dickinson College: Dean Mervin G. Filler.
 Georgia School of Technology: Mr. J. W. Heisman, Mr. Y. F. Freeman, Mr. Steven L. Snowden.
 Hamilton College: Mr. Albert I. Prettyman.
 Harvard University: Mr. Fred W. Moore, Dr. D. A. Sargent.
 Haverford College: Professor Frederic Palmer, Jr.
 Indiana University: Professor Ewald O. Stiehm.
 International Y. M. C. A. College: Professor G. B. Affleck, Mr. Louis C. Schroeder.
 Iowa State College: Dean S. W. Beyer.
 Johns Hopkins University: Dr. Ronald T. Abercrombie, Mr. B. R. Murphy.
 Lafayette College: Mr. Harold A. Bruce.
 Lehigh University: Professor Howard R. Reiter, President Henry S. Drinker.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College: Professor Curry S. Hicks, Dean E. M. Lewis.
 Mount Union College: Mr. G. E. Allott.
 New Hampshire State College: Professor W. H. Cowell.
 New York University: Mr. F. H. Cann.
 Oberlin College: Professor C. W. Savage.
 Ohio State University: Professor J. W. Wilce.
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Dr. P. K. Holmes.
 Oregon State Agricultural College: Professor A. D. Browne.
 Princeton University: Professor Joseph E. Raycroft, Mr. F. W. Luehring.
 Rice Institute: Director P. H. Arbuckle.

Rutgers College: Professor M. A. Blake.
 Stevens Institute of Technology: Professor John A. Davis.
 Swarthmore College: Dr. Samuel C. Palmer.
 Syracuse University: Dean Henry A. Peck.
 Texas A. & M. College: Director W. L. Driver.
 Trinity College: Dr. Horace C. Swan.
 Tufts College: Professor R. C. Smith.
 University of Akron: Mr. Frederick S. Sefton.
 University of Chicago: Professor A. A. Stagg.
 University of Georgia: Dr. S. V. Sanford, Mr. Hugh H. Gordon, Jr.
 University of Illinois: Director George A. Huff.
 University of Michigan: Professor Ralph W. Aigler, Mr. P. G. Bartelme.
 University of Missouri: Dr. W. E. Meanwell.
 University of Oklahoma: Mr. Ben G. Owen.
 University of Pennsylvania: Dean William McClellan, Mr. Edward R. Bushnell, Professor R. Tait McKenzie, Mr. M. J. Pickering.
 University of Pittsburgh: Director Charles S. Miller.
 University of Rochester: Dr. Edwin Fauver.
 University of Virginia: Dr. W. A. Lambeth.
 University of Wisconsin: Professor T. E. Jones.
 Washington and Jefferson College: Professor Thomas A. E. Moseley, Mr. Sol Metzger.
 Wesleyan University: Professor Frank W. Nicolson.
 Western Reserve University: Dr. E. von den Steinen.
 West Virginia University: Director H. A. Stansbury, Mr. J. French Robinson.
 Williams College: Professor W. H. Doughty, Jr., Mr. E. H. Botsford.
 Yale University: Professor Robert N. Corwin.

II. Associate Members:

Hartford High School: Director L. W. Allen.
 Lawrenceville School: Director Lory Prentiss, Mr. C. H. Raymond.
 New York Military Academy: Mr. H. M. Scarborough, Mr. A. J. Latham.
 Phillips Academy: Dr. Pierson S. Page.
 Phillips Exeter Academy: Principal Lewis Perry.

III. Local Conferences (Joint Members):

Kansas College Athletic Association: Professor A. H. King.
 Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference: Professor A. D. Browne.
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Professor Roger H. Motten.

IV. Non-Members:

1. Colleges:

Coe College: Professor Charles T. Hickok.
 Cornell University: Mr. Romeyn Berry, Mr. W. W. Rowlee.
 Earlham College: Mr. Homer L. Morris.
 Fordham University: Professor J. J. O'Connor.
 George Washington University: Professor DeWitt C. Croissant.
 Holy Cross College: Mr. T. J. Faherty.
 Kenyon College: Professor William P. Reeves.
 Maryland State College: Mr. H. C. Byrd.
 Mount Saint Mary's College: Professor M. J. Thompson.
 Pratt Institute: Mr. Fred D. Wright.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Professor W. C. Batchelor.
 University of Maine: President Robert J. Aley, Mr. A. W. Stephens.

Wellesley College: Mr. Franklin C. Fette.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Professor P. R. Carpenter.

2. Schools:

Groton School: Mr. W. J. Jacomb.
 Montclair Schools: Mr. Franklin A. Pierce.
 Mount Vernon High School: Mr. Frank B. McGovern.
 Newark Academy: Director R. Elmer Ikas.

3. Local Conferences:

Missouri Valley Athletic Association: Dean S. W. Beyer.
 Ohio Athletic Conference: Professor William P. Reeves.
 Pacific Coast Conference: Professor A. D. Browne.
 Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Mr. Frederick N. Edwards.
 Western Conference: Professor William P. Pooley.

4. Individuals:

Mr. Walter Camp, Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.
 Mr. Daniel Chase, Military Training Commission of New York.
 Mr. J. H. Freedman, Chicago, Ill.
 Mr. William H. Geer, Military Training Commission of New York.
 Mr. Jess T. Hopkins, National Committee of Physical Education of Uruguay, S. A.
 Mr. Daniel J. Kelly, Military Training Commission of New York.
 Dr. George W. Orton, Soccer Committee.
 Mr. H. J. Sims, Evangelical Institute, State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, S. A.
 Mr. A. J. Stearns, Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Professor C. A. Waldo, New York City.

The following papers were then presented:

The presidential address, by Colonel Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A. (See page 47.)

"Athletics for the Service of the Nation," President W. H. P. Faunce, Brown University. (See page 52.)

"Recreative Games and Competitive Athletics in Military Training Camps," Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University, member of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. (See page 59.)

The president appointed the following committee on nominations: Dr. H. C. Swan, Trinity College; Dean H. A. Peck, Syracuse University; Dr. R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; Mr. S. L. Snowden, Georgia School of Technology; Professor W. P. Pooley, Northwestern University; Dr. W. E. Meanwell, University of Missouri; Director P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute; Professor R. H. Motten, Colorado College; Dr. A. D. Browne, Oregon Agricultural College.

The following institutions were elected to membership: Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station,

Texas; Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.; New Hampshire State College, Durham, N. H.; Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

The treasurer presented his annual report, audited by Mr. P. A. Butterick, showing a balance on hand of \$834.15. The report was accepted and adopted.

On recommendation of the executive committee, it was voted:

(1) That a committee on resolutions be appointed, consisting of Professors Savage, Lambeth, McClellan, Corwin, and Stagg, to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the convention regarding the athletic program of the colleges for the coming year.

(2) That a standing committee be appointed on rules for wrestling as an intercollegiate competition, this committee to consist of three members, with one advisory member from each of the nine districts. It was voted that the executive committee might, if they deem it desirable, appoint committees to formulate rules for other minor sports.

(3) That a committee, consisting of Dr. von den Steinen, Professor Motten, and Mr. Butterick, be appointed to investigate the question of the war tax on college athletic sports, with power to represent the colleges in any conference that may be necessary with the national authorities, with a view to removing inconsistencies in the present administration of the law.

The convention took a recess at 12.20 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The association reassembled at 2.00 p.m.

The report of the Central Board on Officials was presented by Mr. Walter Camp, acting chairman.

REPORT OF CENTRAL BOARD ON OFFICIALS.

Dr. James A. Babbitt, chairman of the board, was called into the service of the country and left for France in the summer, so that we have been without his able guidance. We have, however, to the best of our ability carried on the work, thanks to the executive talent of our secretary, Mr. H. W. Taylor.

Considering the conditions under which our appointments were made, the season has been eminently successful. The uncertainty of last September made it impossible to arrange the pre-season appointments and get them passed upon before the colleges opened, and the failure of the national meeting in May to arrange

officials for the major games, as can easily be understood, considerably increased our difficulties throughout the season, but the hearty support of all the colleges using the service has gone far to offset the increased number of changes and cancellations necessary, as will be seen from the accompanying report.

The number of colleges requesting regular appointments was only five less than last year, although the total number was reduced to 787, due to the curtailing of schedules, cancellation of early season games, and the tendency to use three or less officials in each game.

The fees paid to officials were materially reduced by the colleges this fall, especially the maximum fees. This was done, I must say, with the approval of the officials, many of whom expressed their entire willingness to work for whatever the colleges felt was fair, and they worked for service games for expenses only.

We cut down our total expense some \$364, and it would have been cut down still further by our secretary, Mr. Taylor, had he not been obliged to send an increased number of telegrams and telephone calls to arrange a number of games and make substitutions for officials who had entered the government service.

The writer sincerely hopes that Dr. James A. Babbitt will be reappointed as chairman by the association, so that whether he continues in the government service or not we may be aided by his careful guidance.

The writer would also recommend the continuance of our present secretary, Mr. H. W. Taylor, although he is in the medical reserve subject to call, as it is probable he will not be called out till he has completed his college course in 1919.

STATISTICS FOR 1917.

	1916	1917
Number of college letters received	486	448
Number of letters written to colleges	722	514
Number of letters received from officials	788	692
Number of letters written to officials	696	429
Additional and circular correspondence	1,600	1,800
Notification and appointment cards, etc.	—	2,700
Number of telegrams received	—	318
Number of telegrams sent	230	242
Time covered by Central Board work	8½ mo.	8½ mo.
Approximate number of full working days	105	105

Data on Schedules.

Number of colleges regularly using service ..	65	60
Additional colleges occasionally playing under Board appointments	43	34
Schools using service occasionally	44	33
Freshman teams using service occasionally ..	6	5
Western teams using service occasionally	5	5
Southern teams using service occasionally	12	8

Data on Appointments.

Number of final college appointments	914	669
Number of final Freshman appointments	32	29
Number of final school appointments	82	58
Number of service appointments	—	31
Total number of appointments	1,028	787
Number of different officials used	223	158
Maximum number appointments for one official	13	13

Data on Fees.

	1916	1917
Highest fee	\$100	\$50
Lowest fee	5	5
Number of games using highest fee	6	11
Grading of fees:		
Larger colleges:		
Minimum	15	15
Maximum	100	50
Secondary colleges:		
Minimum	10	10
Maximum	50	35
Small colleges:		
Minimum	5	5
Maximum	25	25
Schools:		
Minimum	5	5
Maximum	25	20

Data on Lists.

	1916	1917
Total number of officials on list	497	532
Increase over last year	17	35
Number withdrawing after June, 1917	—	48
Number discontinued from last season's list ..	82	50
Number of applications rejected	82	64
Number of applications accepted	82	96
New applications not yet acted upon	75	40
Men used not on list	3	2
Number on Western list	156	176
Number on Missouri Valley list	136	109
Number on Ohio list	109	151
Number on Southern list	52	60
Number on Colored list	9	11
Number on Southwestern list	—	69
Number on Southern California list	—	34
Total number on all lists	1,001	1,143

WALTER CAMP,
Acting Chairman.

Mr. Camp, who has been appointed by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities to represent them in work with the Navy, made the following report:

NAVY TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES.

Dec 28 '17

Dr. Raycroft has already told you of the work in the War Department Commission, and I wish to say that he has blazed the way for the Naval Commission. Secretary Baker appointed his commission, and it was in operation before Secretary Daniels appointed the Naval Commission upon which I have charge of athletics, sports, and the like. However, we have been able to accomplish a great deal in these naval stations. (Here Mr. Camp gave particular data regarding the way these sports and games occupied the spare time of the men and not only furnished them with athletic facilities but also kept them from less desirable pursuits.) At some stations we have had as many as fifteen football teams running through the fall, and at practically all the stations we had strong athletic interest. The representatives whom I have appointed are covering now all the large stations, and we have boxing and basket ball, as well as hockey. The boxing is quite a feature at several of the stations. We are hampered somewhat by lack of buildings, but we hope to get subscriptions or appropriations to remedy this difficulty. I will not dwell longer on these points, as Dr. Raycroft has already shown them to you. I should like, however, to make what will seem to be a somewhat unusual proposition to you, and one which under ordinary circumstances I should not make, but to-day we are all patriotic and are looking to the interest of the country first.

Training for Aviation Camps.

An aviator has none of the chances that a man on the ground or on a ship has. He must do his work from his waist, and hard enough is that work. He needs suppleness of the trunk, and good physical condition; upon the pliability of his muscles, the instant coördination of mind or muscle, depends his life or his success. We can increase the suppleness, the quickness of action, and we can make him physically fit, and I would put a trainer in every station. Remember, you who are coaches, what the trainer is to you or your team. It is a fact that a member of a team will tell the trainer about his own condition, but will not tell the coach. The trainer keeps in close touch with the members of his own team and looks after their welfare. Whenever a member of the team is under the weather, the trainer tells the coach and recommends a substitute, and at the same time takes steps to get the man back in good physical condition.

A trainer is badly needed for every aero squadron to take care of the aviators, just as the trainer takes care of the members of his team. It is particularly necessary to have a trainer who will tell the squadron commander about the physical condition of the

aviators, and will prevent sending up for aerial flights aviators who are not entirely fit or are temporarily indisposed.

An aviator will no more tell the squadron commander that he is not in condition to go up than a member of a team will tell the coach that he is not fit to play. In both cases they are afraid of being considered "yellow." Therefore there must be a trainer to look after them and speak for them.

Here is what the Aero Club representative has to say: *Having a trainer in each aero station would bring large economic saving.*

The short-hand setting-up system promises to quadruple the efficiency of our aviators and at the same time bring about a large economic saving in aeroplanes, motors, and propellers which are lost at present, due to very small causes, which may be obviated to a great extent by giving the aviator such training.

For instance, an aero squadron of only twelve aviators will use in the course of a year about 80 aeroplanes, about 90 motors, and about 150 propellers and as many magnetos. A light twist to the control as the pilot is landing makes the difference between not breaking anything, or turning over and wrecking the machine. We may assume that that light twist will not be given if the pilot's mind is clear and his nervous system fully coordinated and under control.

Every military aviator who has had from 100 to 200 hours of flying has cost a minimum of \$1.50 per minute of flying, or a total of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for his training. When he goes up to fight, he and the machine and equipment represent an investment of not less than \$35,000. In the case of larger machines, the sum is greater, at times over \$50,000. So the best of care should be taken of aviators.

I have talked with Dr. Raycroft, and I believe the plan can be financed, if not out of the Fosdick Commission funds, then through private subscription. But I want to go further: I want to ask the instructors of the colleges here assembled for permission to approach these trainers, men like Robertson, Donovan of Harvard, Fitzpatrick of Princeton, Mack of Yale, or a number of others. If you can spare them during the winter months, will you let us have them? I believe this is one of the big things that this National Collegiate Athletic Association can do. I believe that the interest of the colleges is so great that they will unselfishly contribute these trainers. Shall we not give these boys of ours every chance? We give them the preparation and coaching and the expert trainer to win a football game. Shall we not give them the same for their greater game of life and death?

FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE REPORT.

Dr. H. L. Williams made an informal report for the Football Rules Committee. He stated that the rules were in satisfactory

condition and had assumed a stable form, so much so that there was a question whether it would be necessary to hold a meeting of the committee this year, and suggested that the meeting be omitted for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary expense. Mr. Camp, having been asked for an opinion on the subject, said that he thought a meeting might be dispensed with, but if so, it would be necessary for the members of the committee to answer promptly any letters that might be addressed to them by the secretary of the committee, asking for opinions on minor points.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS.

District reports were made by the several representatives, as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

E. HERBERT BOTSFORD, GRADUATE TREASURER, WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

At the request of the secretary-treasurer of this organization, last July, I sent to all members of the first district a questionnaire dealing with the attitude of the colleges and universities toward athletics in time of war. Although it was vacation time, replies were received from a majority of the members and a summary of the opinions expressed was taken to the August meeting in Washington by Professor Nicolson.

We are all familiar with the recommendations of that meeting, which were in very close accord with the opinions expressed by a majority of the colleges in the first district. Two very different attitudes have developed since the opening of the college term, attitudes which have been discussed thoroughly, if without decision, in the college publications and in the public press—the Yale-Harvard-Princeton attitude, which discontinues intercollegiate contests during the war, and the attitude of Amherst-Wesleyan-Williams, and a host of others, which accepts the spirit of the Washington resolutions, and proceeds to put the athletic activities into motion in a modified form but with real force and energy. Nearly five months have passed since the Washington meeting and the colleges are nearing the mid-year examinations which mark the end of the first semester. The football season is over, while basket ball and hockey are coming to the front; therefore, I have again asked the members of this district for an expression of opinion.

Dean Le Baron R. Briggs, so well and intimately known to the members of this association, writes:

"The feeling of the Harvard authorities in athletics about intercollegiate games this year is strengthened by the feeling of President Lowell, who believes that intercollegiate games are out of

place now, and that the continuance of them would lessen the emphasis on things military. Our so-called 'informal' teams play games with military and naval organizations; but we are making far less of athletics than we used to do. Practically all our men from Varsity squads are gone or are subject to immediate call. At any time we may hear that men who were closely associated with them have been killed. Our bigger games, those with Yale and Princeton, have been great public spectacles such as we do not like to be responsible for in times like these.

"We know that there is another way of looking at the whole matter, and we know that in different institutions conditions differ. We are not prepared to say that any college which keeps up intercollegiate games is unwise in doing so; but we all feel pretty sure that we are doing right in suspending them.

"Possibly the enclosed extract taken from a forthcoming report will serve as a partial answer to your questions:

"To the President of the University.
Sir:

..... Mr. Haines, the coach of the Crew, and Mr. Duffy, the coach of the Nine, are retained for work with such students as they may help; but the University teams as we have known them in recent years do not exist to-day. The college has been severely blamed for suspending intercollegiate athletics. Intercollegiate athletics in any recognizable sense of the name had become impossible and almost unimaginable. The spirit that makes a man an athlete makes him at the very first call of his country a soldier; and when war was declared, our games with Yale, which had seemed the most important events of life, became in a moment unrealities, to which no earnest man in a university team or crew could give serious thought. Practically all our athletes who did not enlist as volunteers gave themselves up to intensive military study and practice, till in the summer all but two of seventy-nine men in the University football squads were in some form of national service, or in training for it. These facts may be interpreted as evidence that intercollegiate athletic sport should be kept up. If it is good preparation for service in war, why abandon it now when we are at war for the first time in many years? If voluntary service takes nineteen-twentieths of our athletes, why not form a team of men under age and therefore not yet accepted as soldiers, thus maintaining the old contests with new and avowedly inferior material? The teams of other colleges are crippled also; we and our rivals may be as fairly matched as ever; why hold back? Clearly it is our duty to encourage athletic sport, and therefore athletic contests of some kind, among those students, who, because of youth or of physical defects, are kept out of active military life. We still encourage such contests, for the sake of exercise, discipline, and the working off of youthful energy; but we believe that in these times military training comes before athletics, and claims more than divided allegiance. We believe, also, that such public spectacles as our games with Princeton and Yale are unbecoming now, when the friends and comrades of the participants are at the front, or on their way to it, and in imminent danger of a soldier's death. Whether a modified and less formal kind of contest than we have had could escape the publicity which the newspapers are watchful in maintaining is at least a matter for doubt.

"One thing is certain: if, when the world is at peace again, and intercollegiate contests are resumed, we fail to reduce the expense of coaching

and training, to inculcate notions less luxurious, and to foster a better understanding of the relation between athletics and other interests of life, we shall lose one of the opportunities so dearly bought by this war. Meantime we have cause for thanks that, in the fearless and immediate response of college athletes to danger clearly seen as duty, the training of intercollegiate athletics, faulty as it is, has achieved no small measure of justification.

(Signed) L. B. R. BRIGGS,
Chairman."

Graduate Treasurer Fred W. Moore contributed an article that was published in the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* and has appeared already in the public press. For this reason, I do not repeat it at this time.

Professor Corwin, chairman of the Yale University Athletic Association, reports:

"Our viewpoint has been illustrated in a large measure by our athletic practice during the past term. At the declaration of war last spring all intercollegiate schedules were cancelled and nearly every 'Y' man and every undergraduate manager entered some form of military service. At the opening of the fall term we made an attempt, which has proved successful so far, to make athletic training an efficient factor in our military establishment. It seemed to our Board of Athletic Control that athletics could perform an important military function, and those in charge of military matters here at Yale have coöperated heartily with us. Three days a week have been devoted to foot drill and three to various forms of athletic sports. It was decided further that membership on teams participating in intercollegiate contests should be confined to members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Naval Training Unit.

"There has been no attempt this fall to form a Varsity football team, though an informal team, made up of R. O. T. C. members of the three upper classes, has played a few games with college teams and training camp teams.

"An intercollegiate schedule was made for the Freshman team. It was felt that students composing this team were less likely to be involved in the exigencies of war and ought to have some of the steadying and invigorating benefits of athletics.

"We have had one professional coach who was under contract before the declaration of war. We have entirely eliminated secret coaching, scouting, and training tables.

"As to the minor sports, or what might perhaps be called the winter sports, swimming, basket ball, and hockey, it seems improbable that we shall be able to have any hockey, but we have tried to give encouragement to the other two sports, promoting as far as possible intramural contests. Modified intercollegiate schedules have, however, been made, inasmuch as it seems necessary to have some basis of this sort if inter-battalion and inter-class contests are to be made successful.

"I regret that Yale's attitude has called forth some rather severe criticism and that it has been implied that Yale has been hiding her athletic infirmities under the guise of excessive patriotism. I am sure that we have none of the 'holier than thou' feeling here. Every department of the University has been exerting itself to help win this war, and the department of athletics has not been behind in this work. We feel convinced that the curtailment of intercollegiate contests and the making of athletics subservient to military training and discipline has been the best course for us. We have not assumed to prescribe or suggest this course for other colleges. Our plans have been most tentative, and it may be that the future will necessitate some change in our past procedure."

Dean Maxcy of Williams:

"In reply to your recent letter asking for a brief statement of the attitude of our Athletic Council with reference to Williams College athletics, I can do no better than send you a transcript of the action of the Council, taken June 19, 1917, in connection with this very matter. The action was as follows: 'The Athletic Council, acting on the advice of Captain Gimperling, U. S. A. (the Commandant of the Williams R. O. T. C. Unit, detailed by the War Department), and with his full approval, has come to the unanimous conclusion that athletics should be continued for the present so far as is consistent with the demands of recitations, and so far as the disarrangement of schedules and the loss of members allows. It takes this position on the ground that it is the sane thing in a crisis like the present to hold, so far as possible, to the usual and the normal, and that the experience of other countries shows that efficiency in military service is increased by a reasonable amount of recreation. In this way, too, we provide as best we can for the future of our athletics.'"

I may add to this brief statement the following:

Coach Brooks of the 1916 season at Williams sailed for France in August as Captain Brooks; his immediate successor entered the Plattsburg Camp. A man was found who believed thoroughly in rigorous physical training and in the latent power in the average man, and Coach Walker, with only two letter men from last year's squad, with no pre-season training, with no official training table, with distinct instruction that military training and the requirements of the government must take first rank, that curriculum requirements and college appointments rank second, that athletic training must take the third place, and with strict interpretation of the established eligibility rules—Coach Walker developed a football team that played its full eight-game schedule without defeat and came out of its final game without a serious injury, in almost perfect physical condition.

The undergraduate body at Williams taxes itself voluntarily to support its athletic teams. This year all expenses were greatly reduced; few of the games met expenses at the gate; the season ended without high expense and without debt.

This is the record of a college that ranks among the very first in the number of men in the service and in the steady preparation of the undergraduates for the service.

The Williams record previous to 3d Plattsburg Camp:

SECOND SEMESTER, FEBRUARY-JUNE, 1917.

Class of 1917:	
In U. S. Service	89
In Civil Life	12
Not Listed	9
	<hr/>
	110
Class of 1918:	
In U. S. Service	68
In Civil Life	5
In College	54
	<hr/>
	127
Class of 1919:	
In U. S. Service	45
In Civil Life	1
Unaccounted	3
In College	75
	<hr/>
	124
Class of 1920:	
In U. S. Service	35
In Civil Life	1
Unaccounted	5
In College	132
	<hr/>
	173
Total College:	
In U. S. Service	237
Civil Life	19
Unlisted	17
In College	261
	<hr/>
	534

Wesleyan reports:

"I am glad to report that Wesleyan had a fairly successful football season. Practically all of the games were played with but one old man from last year's squad, and in no game were there more than two from last year's squad. We had no professional coach, no training table, and no rubbers or trainers. Yet the team finished in excellent condition. Financially the season cost us, outside of guarantees, about \$350, and the season will show a net profit of \$400 or more.

"We believe at Wesleyan that if athletics are justifiable and have definite functions in peace times, they have justification

for the same reasons in war times. We are therefore carrying out our schedule in all our sports with the possible exception of tennis. These schedules will be somewhat shortened as to the number of games. There is doubt as yet whether we shall employ any outside professional coaching. If not, any coaching that is done will be handled by the Department of Physical Education as was the case in most part in football. Unless there is a decided change this year over past years we shall have at least 80 per cent of our men engaging in competition in connection with our intramural and intercollegiate sport."

From Dr. Phillips of Amherst:

"Amherst has felt that even in war times it is wiser to carry out the normal college life as far as possible, getting all the values that accrue to it in peace times. It is felt that the continuation in a modified way of intercollegiate athletics, provided that they in no way interfere with military work, is of value to the college body and particularly so in war times when some diversion is needed from the more serious military training. Schedules are being modified to suit present financial conditions. We are finding that the student body under these plans is far less restive and doing better work this fall than last spring, and the sports, although deprived of some of the best athletes, are proving fairly successful, both athletically and financially. How the new military classification may affect our college is yet to be seen, but we shall attempt to adapt our work to these new conditions along these broad lines."

From Mr. Marvel of Brown:

"Brown University believes that it is the patriotic duty of every college to continue with its athletic schedules as far as possible, without taking time from military training. We believe that it is an essential part of the military training, and the efforts that are being made to organize athletic work in all the training camps bear us out in this belief. Extravagances and luxuries of all kinds must be eliminated from our athletic program and policies, and every effort made to get every student into some kind of strenuous athletic competition. We have continued with our baseball, track, and football schedules, and have suffered a great financial loss, but we feel that it has been well worth while. Almost all of our letter men have gone into some kind of military service, so we have had and will have a wonderful opportunity to develop new men. Our work has been very successful and satisfactory along this line. We hope to find some way to finance the season so that we will be able to offer to all students an opportunity to participate in some kind of organized team work and collegiate competition. We think nothing can take the place of it in training the

young men for military service. No college will find it possible to carry on this work alone. We must have all the colleges working together and playing together in order to have teams to play with, in order to finance the organization."

Dartmouth thus reports:

"Our attitude towards athletics during the war may be summarized very briefly. We have felt here that on the whole it would be much better for the college to have athletics much as usual. Some modifications have been made in our usual procedure, the most notable of which is the playing of freshmen on Varsity teams. We have done this because we did not feel warranted in incurring the expense of running freshmen teams, and at the same time felt that it would be unwise to keep the freshmen, who constitute nearly half of the student body, entirely out of athletics. We shall probably continue this policy for the duration of the war, but, of course, shall return to our 'freshman rule' as soon as normal conditions are once more established. In addition to waiving the freshman rule, we have otherwise cut down expenses wherever it seemed possible. Our most notable economies have been the abolition of the training table during the entire football season, and cutting down the coaching staff to a single individual, only last year graduated from college. I think the former of these economies will be permanent with us, and I do not expect to see football coaching salaries ever again go so high as they have been at times in the past."

I shall close with two preparatory school reports.

Principal Stearns of Phillips Academy, Andover, writes:

"When the United States formally declared war last spring our athletic work was abandoned in favor of military training. So far as time and conditions permitted a limited amount of athletic activity in the form of intramural contests was continued. Outside games, however, were cancelled and coaches done away with. Military work for practically the entire school was the rule for the spring term. Beginning with the opening of the current school year military work and athletics have been allowed to go on together, precedence, however, being given to the former. The time has been about equally divided between the two. It is our conviction, and we have endeavored to put this conviction into practical form, that athletics should be permitted only in so far as they proved helpful to the military work. On the other hand, we have felt that too intense military training for boys of the age of ours might react unfavorably and interfere with the securing of the best results. We have felt perfectly clear, however, that the present situation demanded the elimination of all

abnormal and unnecessary accessories of school athletics. On that basis, therefore, we made no arrangements this fall for a regular football coach, cut the outside games to the minimum, and put a rigid ban on all unnecessary and foolish expenses."

Principal Perry of Phillips Exeter Academy:

"When war was declared last spring, the Phillips Exeter Academy decided that, in a school such as this, it was better to continue athletics in the normal way. We played our baseball schedule, and arranged for football games this fall. It has seemed to us that it was much better to give the boys in school as much athletic opportunity as possible. We have found that this has tended to keep the school normal and to give the boys the best kind of training for the work in the army when the time came for them to serve."

SECOND DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR FREDERIC A. WOLL, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

At the meeting of the college representatives held in Washington, August 2, 1917, the executive committee drew up resolutions expressing the sentiment of the conference. These resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted.

The report of the second district is based on these resolutions which were transposed into question form and, as a questionnaire, sent out to the forty colleges and universities in the district. The object of the questionnaire was to find to what extent the colleges and universities in the district were meeting the recommendations set forth in the resolutions. Twenty-eight immediate and prompt replies were received and from the following institutions: Allegheny College, College of the City of New York, Cornell University, Dickinson College, Franklin and Marshall College, Grove City College, Hobart College, Lafayette College, La Salle College, Lehigh University, Lincoln University, Manhattan College, New York University, Pratt Institute, Rutgers College, St. Lawrence University, Seton College, Stevens Institute, Susquehanna University, Syracuse University, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, University of Rochester, Union College, Ursinus College, Washington and Jefferson College, West Virginia Wesleyan University, and West Virginia University.

(1) Have athletics been fully continued this year? Yes—20. No—8.

One college dropped its gymnastic team, two colleges dropped their track teams, one dropped baseball and cut down the number of minor sports. One discontinued interclass football and the Freshman-Sophomore fall meet. One dropped varsity basket

ball and baseball, substituting for the basket ball, city basket ball league games; and one dropped all varsity sports.

The eight negative replies when analyzed show that there has not been much of a curtailment in the usual collegiate and intercollegiate athletic activities of those institutions. Even the one institution which reports "all varsity sports suspended" is making a definite effort to develop interclass and interfraternity athletics.

(2) Has any effort been made to bring all students into athletics? Yes—24. No—4.

Of the four answering "no," two have substituted military training, one is planning to gain the interest of all its students, and one has not made any unusual effort.

In some institutions the effort to bring all students into athletics has been greater than in others. All, however, are endeavoring to bring their masses of students into athletics. This has been done in some colleges by lectures, placards, and well-conducted college newspaper publicity. Several colleges have made it compulsory for members of all classes to take some form of exercise. A wide range of physical activity is offered. In one college even walking is accepted. Several colleges have made their greatest effort in basket ball, several in baseball, one or two in football, two in all three of those, and two in all forms of athletics. There seems to be a well-directed and a concerted effort made to develop all forms of intramural athletics and games in nearly every one of the twenty-eight institutions.

It has been suggested that this kind of sport oftentimes brings out more spirit, excitement, and enthusiasm in a college than many of the extramural athletics do. Surely it brings out more players, or participants, at least during practice times, than it does spectators. For that reason alone intramural sports, group competitions, and mass games are worth more than the effort it costs to develop interest in them.

(3) Have athletic schedules been curtailed this year? Yes—12. No—15.

In two of the twelve institutions making positive replies all schedules were cancelled. In one, schedules were cancelled only if the opponents desired it. In several, only a few less games than usual were scheduled in all branches of athletics. In one, basket ball was abandoned; in another, track; and in one, baseball. One did not answer the question.

A summary shows, therefore, that so far this season there has not been a really important cut made in athletic schedules.

(4) Has there been any pre-season coaching? Yes—5. No—23.

The five answering "yes" are explained as follows. One had only two weeks of pre-season football coaching instead of four as in previous years. One had ten days. Two had only a week. One stated that there had been some pre-season coaching but did

not tell the length of time. It is quite evident that there has been very little pre-season football coaching this year; undoubtedly a great deal less than ever before.

(5) Have you had training tables? Yes—3. No—25.

One college replied, "for football and cross-country teams only," and two "for football only." It would seem that this recommendation of the August meeting has been rather strictly observed; this is all the more remarkable because for ages the training table was considered by all as indispensable and one of the necessary means for producing a winning team.

Two of the colleges answering "no" explain that they had their teams placed at one table but without serving any special training meals. Another college answering "no" states that the teams were "roomed together." Such arrangements might prove very desirable and even profitable. It gives the members of teams an opportunity to indulge in team gossip, game gossip, to exchange ideas and to make suggestions in a very informal way, and to bring about team solidarity. It also adds to the feeling of singleness of purpose and endeavor. It should contribute considerably to the spirit and good fellowship of the members of the teams.

(6) Has there been any reduction in the number of coaches and the expenses incidental thereto? Yes—17. No—10.

Those answering "yes" gave the extent and the method of curtailment as follows. In one institution a volunteer alumnus and in another a paid alumnus do the coaching; in the latter, the physical director assists. In one, a member of the college staff does the coaching. In one, there are no paid coaches. In one, all the coaching is done by members of the Department of Hygiene, which has a division of physical training. In one, a head football coach was retained at a reduced salary and the five assistants were dropped. In two colleges, one coach was retained and one dropped. In one, two football coaches were retained and one dropped. Two dropped their basket ball coaches. One reports "coaching expenses reduced to a minimum," while another reports "coaching expenses reduced about 20 per cent." One has combined all coaching under the direction of two men instead of four as in previous years. One dropped all sports, and one did not answer.

At least seventeen colleges and universities have made a very definite effort to lessen their coaching expenses as much as possible. If the colleges and universities in other parts of the country have made a similar reduction in their football coaching staffs it is safe to say, that, for the present at least, the science of football has lost something of its high standard. It has been reported to the representative of this district, by a member of the association, that one university has actually increased its number of football coaches. This was done, it was explained, for the purpose of

giving greater and better coaching in furthering its scheme of developing football as an interclass sport.

(7) Has the number of officials at intercollegiate games been reduced? Yes—5. No—23.

One institution reports, "At unimportant football games only three officials were used." Two made the statement that they had reduced the number of officials by half. One dropped two of the lesser important officials in minor games. One dropped one official at all games.

In the light of close competition, keen rivalry, tense playing, and exacting rules it is not difficult to understand that a reduction in the number of officials in charge of a game may easily lead to undesired or unpleasant consequences. The recommendation to limit the number of officials undoubtedly has received the consideration any recommendation from the association should receive, yet it is evident that it was not easily possible to make such a reduction.

(8) Have the fees of officials been reduced? Yes—6. No—22.

Two of the institutions answering in the affirmative stated that they had reduced the fees of their officials 50 per cent. One made a reduction of 50 per cent in major games, and 33 per cent in minor games. One made a general reduction of 25 per cent. One reduced its expenses by procuring officials from "near-by towns" and "slightly decreasing fees," and one reports "fees slightly reduced."

It is not apparent whether the twenty-two institutions answering "no" tried to reduce the fees of their officials or not, nor whether they believed that first-class officials would be willing to serve in the face of a cut in the fee rate. It is possible that those institutions did not feel inclined to offer a reduced fee.

First-class, reliable, responsible officials are worth their fees. They cannot be expected to spend time, energy, and effort without receiving adequate remuneration. They will always be more responsible, more reliable, and more sincerely interested if they feel and realize that they are being amply compensated for what they offer. This is not intended to mean that men acting as officials are not willing to donate their time and efforts for the good of a sport.

(9) Have you had any accidents this year? Yes—8. No—20.

The eight institutions reporting accidents make the following explanations: A fractured leg sustained in a freshman football game in one institution; a fractured scapula and a dislocated knee in another institution; a fractured clavicle in a third; several concussions and "a broken bone" in a fourth; while the remaining four report "no serious injuries or accidents."

In conclusion, the representative is glad to be able to state:

That it is most evident that the colleges and universities in

the second district have made a telling effort in their attempts to live up to the recommendations of the August meeting;

That there is a keener realization that the physical needs of the masses of students have been, more or less, overlooked or neglected, while the comparatively "capable few" have received more than their share of attention;

That now an especially effective and successful effort is being made to give all students greater opportunity to indulge in all forms of athletics, and,

That this, it is hoped, will eventually lead the faculties and governing boards to realize that exercise is not only good for the freshman and for the sophomore but that the junior and the senior, too, have a right to be included in any well-regulated, regular, and supervised scheme of exercise. Four years of such constant and careful teaching and practice in all forms of athletics, games, and play should be a most effective means toward helping to establish a lifelong habit.

THIRD DISTRICT.

DIRECTOR R. T. ABERCROMBIE, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

[In Mr. Abercrombie's absence, the report was read by Professor T. A. E. Moseley, of Washington and Jefferson College.]

Athletics in general amongst the colleges in this district have been in a fairly healthy state of progress during the past year. There has been very little, however, accomplished over the preceding year in the way of affecting a better coöperation or closer organization of the various colleges included in this district. This was due, of course, primarily to the declaration of war in the spring, and the consequences resulting from the disorganization of the individual institutions due to their members joining the various services of the country. It necessitated the cancelling of all college sport for the spring, except in a few instances where a part of the baseball schedule was carried on. But, in general, all intercollegiate sport was dropped and there obtained a great disorganization for the time being. However, following the resolutions adopted by this association during its special summer session in Washington, regular intercollegiate work was renewed in the fall by all institutions, and the usual football and track athletics were resumed with benefit to each. We, in this district, felt the results of the declaration of war in the same degree as other parts of the country, and our experience has not been dissimilar to theirs.

We believe that the good results arising from the partial reorganization of college athletics will be lasting, and that it seemed undoubtedly to clarify the situation to the extent of putting the

individual participants on a more equitable basis, and so as a whole the football season in each institution was a success from the sport's viewpoint, far above the general expectation.

The financial returns from the games, or gate receipts, were greatly below normal, and the tendency will be to greatly lessen the professional element in our football. This should naturally tend to put the sport on a real sport's basis, and therefore be a lasting good. All of the institutions in this district seem to be able to adjust themselves to the new conditions arising and are planning to carry their winter sports through on regular schedule, as well as all the spring activities.

The tendency, of course, has been to bring the attention of a larger number of students to intercollegiate sport, and so we believe that there are more students interested in actual intercollegiate sport than heretofore. Again, there has sprung up a definite impetus to intramural sports and games, and most of the institutions have, in one way or another, inaugurated more intramural activity. Two institutions in particular have endeavored to make the intramural interest greater. We have all seen the opportunity of taking advantage of the situation at present to bring about better facilities for engaging the large mass of students in active physical work of some sort, and so derive a greater benefit from the sport to the individual and so better his physical make-up. There is no idea of this activity supplanting intercollegiate sport, but on the contrary making an agency of great assistance in the personnel of the intercollegiate teams in having individuals in better physical condition and with better knowledge of the sport to make it more interesting to the student as well as creating a more democratic appreciation of the outdoor games.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR H. E. BUCHANAN, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

[This report was not presented at the convention, but has been received since by the secretary.]

Athletic affairs in the fourth district have been very unsettled during the past year. Two universities, Tennessee and Georgia, have discontinued intercollegiate football for the present with the intention of giving athletic training to all the student body. This has not worked out very well from the standpoint of the students, but it is hoped and believed by those in charge that a greater advantage will result from the larger number who receive training.

From the standpoint of skill the teams have not been up to par. It is to be considered a distinct honor to have a poor team this year, since that is evidence that the best men are going into the army.

Nearly all forms of sport are affected by war conditions. Most institutions will be represented by new men in both basket ball and baseball. So far as I know, there has been no laxity as regards eligibility of players. It is to be hoped that even greater care will be exercised in this particular than previously.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR C. D. COONS, DENISON UNIVERSITY.

[In the absence of Professor Coons, this report was read to the convention by the secretary.]

The fifth district comprises the Western Conference states, and includes within its limits three well-organized state conferences with two states maintaining rather loose organizations. During the past few weeks many expressions of felicitation and congratulation have been exchanged on the occasion of the return of the University of Michigan to the Western Conference.

One great problem confronting the administration of athletics in the universities and colleges during the past year has been the readjustment of college athletics to meet the conditions imposed by the world war, and the extension of athletic activities along whatever lines they may be of greatest service in preparing college men for military training. The recommendations of the conference of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, held at Washington on August 2, have been of very great assistance during this period. They have provided a uniform plan for the continuance of college athletics on a war basis, they have given stability to the athletic situation by counteracting the tendency of local organizations to adopt extreme measures relative to the status of athletics during the war, and they have afforded a transition period during which it has been possible to reestimate the value of college athletics as an asset in the general plans for nation-wide military preparedness.

Reports from universities and colleges holding membership in this association indicate that in every case the recommendations of the Washington conference are being carried out with gratifying results. In many instances the highly specialized intercollegiate contests are being supplemented by more extensive intramural sports, in others military training in some form has been introduced as an adjunct to the regular athletics, while universities in which military training has been required for years have been successful in maintaining intercollegiate sports without interfering with the development of a more intensive system of military training. The recommendation concerning professional coaches, pre-season training, and training tables has had but slight application in the fifth district. For several years the

system of professional coaches has been losing ground in the district, the coaching being done under the direction of a physical director who, in most cases, is a member of the faculty, the department of physical training having the same recognition in the catalogue as the regular academic departments. This arrangement has eliminated many of the evils of the old system. Training tables and pre-season training have been prohibited by the Western Conference and the Ohio Conference for a number of years.

The great contribution of college athletics toward the prosecution of the war should, perhaps, be left for the statisticians of the future to determine. However, at the present time, reports from five universities of the Western Conference and ten colleges of the Ohio Conference indicate that, of approximately ten thousand undergraduate enlistments, more than one thousand are athletes. The great majority of these men with special athletic training have enlisted in the training schools for aviators and for reserve officers; the honor rolls of these universities and colleges contain the names of practically every athlete of note in their respective institutions. In addition to the student enlistments, many members of the departments of physical education and a large number of athletes among the alumni have entered some form of military service. This direct contribution of trained men is no doubt the greatest contribution of college athletics to the military efficiency of the nation.

The report of the fifth district could not fairly represent the athletic situation in the district without some mention of the work of the athletic departments in the various army camps. In addition to the regular athletic programs conducted within the camps, several colleges have been invited to compete in football with teams representing the camps. Eight games in all were reported, four with Camp Sherman, two with Camp Sheridan, and one each with Camp Funston and Camp Shelby. The situation at Camp Sherman is, perhaps, typical of the relation between athletics of the camp and college athletics. Seven games played by the football teams of this camp yielded a net return of more than one hundred thousand dollars to the recreation fund of the Camp Activities Commission. The contests were held in the larger cities throughout Ohio and an exhibition drill was given by platoons of soldiers from the camp chosen by competition for the purpose. In addition to the financial benefits, the contests served to stimulate interest in the intensive military training, relieve the monotony of camp life, and raise the morale of the soldiers in general. They also served as a demonstration of the efficiency of the military training and enabled the civilian to understand more thoroughly his obligation to the soldier in the camp. This indirect benefit of college athletics should not be underestimated, and as long as there is a demand for contests

between camp and college teams, the athletic schedules of the colleges should be adapted to meet this demand.

Another problem suggests itself in the diversity of rulings by the internal revenue officers in different sections regarding the collection of the war tax on gate receipts for intercollegiate contests. Of fifteen universities and colleges reporting, seven collected the tax, six were exempt, and two have cases still pending the decision of the internal revenue collector. One institution reports that the tax was collected for one game and not for another; in another instance, the tax was collected when the contest was between teams representing a state university and a team from an army camp. While part of the difficulty may inhere in the charter or organization of the athletic departments, still the question of a uniform application of the law is of sufficient importance to warrant a thorough discussion by this association.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR GEORGE W. BRYANT, COE COLLEGE.

[In the absence of Professor Bryant, this report was read by Professor Charles T. Hickok.]

Reports from the majority of institutions in the sixth district indicate that college athletics during 1917 have been maintained without any noticeable loss of prestige in standard of excellence, or in general support by either students or public. Two of the smaller institutions which last June announced officially their abandonment of all athletic activities for the duration of the war, in favor of intensive military drill, resumed intercollegiate schedules in football early in October with very satisfactory results.

Some schedules, especially among the Nebraska colleges, were slightly reduced, but this was brought about by the Conference of College Presidents held previous to the declaration of war by our Government, and was apparently not due directly to war conditions. One of these college presidents writes a strong appeal that the National Collegiate Athletic Association may take some action advising a reduction in the present number of intercollegiate athletic contests. In the opinion of the writer, however, the Nebraska difficulty is due largely to the fact that with a conference of ten institutions, and a desire to play a championship schedule of games, it is almost impossible to avoid a heavy schedule. Either the conference should be smaller, or the desire for a full conference championship schedule should be waived.

Missouri, with sixteen colleges in her conference, Nebraska with twelve institutions, the Iowa Conference with ten, and the

Hawkeye with eight, complain of no such excessive schedules, and the published lists of games would indicate that they play only the normal schedule of six or seven games.

The tendency toward closer unification of athletic standards and interests has resulted in almost 100 per cent attainment in this line, for only one strong athletic college (Morningside) still holds aloof from membership in an intercollegiate conference. It is only fair to say that this isolation is due more to geographical location than to a lack of desire to come in.

The reports with one exception indicate no relaxation in rigidity of eligibility requirements. The one exception is in the Iowa Conference, which as a war emergency measure allowed five of the weaker colleges in a membership of ten to use a limited number of freshmen in intercollegiate football this fall. At the annual meeting in November, however, there was a practically unanimous decision not to extend any such concession for the future.

The majority of the institutions reported expenses about as usual, with fewer supplies purchased, but at the increased cost resulting in only slight economies. Two conferences reported reduction of fee paid to football officials to \$10 and expenses, thus effecting considerable saving in that item.

There were no training tables maintained in the sixth district, and at least six institutions report a substitution of volunteer coaching for the usual paid coach.

The majority of the institutions did not require or expect military training of the members of athletic teams. In marked contrast to this policy is that of Upper Iowa University, which abandoned football three days each week in favor of military training for all the men in the institution, and yet put into the field the most successful team developed in a decade, and this in spite of the fact that the squad included only two men of any previous college experience. The authorities of this institution believe that their experience justifies the contention that fewer hours of athletic practice may be required of college athletic squads without working any detriment to athletic standards. The writer has always believed this and contended for it, but found few who were willing to listen. Possibly the present war emergency and the desirability of giving even college athletes some adequate military training may induce more college men to give serious consideration to a proposition to reduce greatly the total number of hours given to athletic training in favor of something equally necessary, either class work or military training.

A number of institutions have discussed the advisability of permitting freshman teams to compete against freshman teams—a privilege now denied. If the Missouri Valley Conference, composed of the more powerful institutions of the sixth district, decides to permit this, it is almost certain that other conferences

will follow suit. Possibly this would be in full harmony with the suggestions made by Secretary of War Baker last August.

Before closing this report it is only justice to say that the athletic activities at both Camp Dodge and Camp Funston have been a great stimulus to college athletics in the sixth district. College men are in charge of the athletic work in these camps, and frequent contests have been scheduled with representative college teams. Such contests have proved very desirable during the football season and will be even more helpful during the long winter basket ball season. So far they tend to show that even with college athletic teams depleted by enlistment and draft fully 60 per cent, the college remnant of athletic strength in actual competition with the army stars of former college teams are not below par. This is a good thing for the college men. It has made them more content to bide their time in college and university for the present, awaiting the call to service.

In reply to the question, "In view of your experience of 1917 what is your proposed athletic policy for 1918?" practically every institution and conference replies, "College athletics as usual, so long as there remain enough men in our institutions to constitute teams."

The following report from the University of Kansas may be of interest:

On October 2 the Senate of the University of Kansas passed the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the University of Kansas heartily endorses the position taken by the Federal Government, as expressed by Secretary Baker, urging the offering of more effective physical education for all university students. To that end it is hereby declared to be the policy of the institution that: (1) Every student shall be required to engage in such physical exercise as may be designated by the proper medical authority of the university as suitable to his personal needs as shown by physical examination. (2) Opportunity shall be provided for all students to engage in athletic sports under the direction of competent teachers, the choice in each case to be determined by the individual need of the student as well as his inclination. (3) Intercollegiate athletic contests shall be continued as a means of stimulating health interest and participation in intramural sports, as well as to provide appropriate recreation for the student body, but the ultimate aim of the physical health and vigor of the whole student body shall never be sacrificed for financial gain or for the amusement of the public. (4) The university health committee will have the cordial support of all officials and official bodies of the university in its efforts to secure and maintain effective hygienic conditions and customs. (5) Military drill will be

provided for such students as may be assigned to it by the department of physical education."

Immediately after this resolution was passed, the Chancellor and Board of Administration created a new university division, to be known as the Division of Health, and Dr. Sundwall, professor of anatomy in the Medical School, was placed at the head of this new division. The department of athletics, which hitherto had been a department in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, is placed in this new division of health. Dr. Sundwall had previously been chairman of the health committee of the university; therefore, athletics have now been put under the control of the health department entirely and are being used for the purpose of bettering the general health of the students.

All students are required to take some form of physical education throughout the four years. Students who do not take part in any kind of indoor sports are required to take military drill three days a week and to attend lectures two days in the week. For this purpose the hours from four to six o'clock p.m. have been vacated of all classes and turned over to the division of health. Students who do take part in outdoor sports are excused from the department of military drill so long as they are participating in these several sports.

The University of Kansas is well satisfied with the change which it has made in its arrangements concerning athletics. Our experience with the new system has been too limited to enable us to tell of definite results, but we are confident that we have taken a step in the right direction and shall feel greatly disappointed if the results do not prove to be commensurate with the trouble.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DIRECTOR W. L. DRIVER, AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS.

The seventh district comprises all of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. Naturally we find many different conditions prevailing in such a large district. The governing body having the greatest influence in intercollegiate athletics is the Southwest Athletic Conference. This comprises the membership from the schools of the states of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, with eight members. The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association has membership in Louisiana. There is no association represented in Arizona or New Mexico.

Before the war, the conditions in the Southwest as regards eligibility were becoming more stringent, and the rules formulated by the Southwest Conference sought to develop the spirit

of fairness between the members of this organization. The rules of the greatest interest to the schools which had been adopted were as follows: Freshman rule, one-year transfer rule, three-year participation, and graduate rule. Last April, when war was declared, practically all schedules in the seventh district were cancelled, and all the colleges turned their attention to military drill and getting the men ready as soon as possible for the contest abroad. In the summer, the Southwest Conference rules were changed to allow freshman participation and four-year participation. The authorities argued that with the older men being called to the colors public interest would wane in intercollegiate sports unless all the resources athletically were rallied to keep this interest alive. I might say that, so far as I know, every school with one exception in this district depends wholly or in part on the intercollegiate gate receipts to carry intermural sports.

By states, the report of schools continuing intercollegiate athletics at the beginning of the scholastic year of 1917-1918 is as follows: Arkansas, seven schools; Louisiana, six schools (two failures); Oklahoma, nine schools (two failures); Texas, ten schools (one failure); Arizona, five schools (no failures); New Mexico, two schools (no failures). Out of a total of thirty-nine schools, five failed to engage in intercollegiate athletics this year. Three of these five will take up athletics with the basket ball and baseball season.

Nine schools in the district have added military drill as required work of the curriculum. None have substituted military drill for intercollegiate athletics, although the excuse of one school for not participating is that the students have not time after they have done the military work. Interest in the games, both within and without the colleges, was greater than last year. There were a few exceptions to this, but the report of the district as a whole shows that the colleges have entered into the spirit of play from the standpoint of the participant more than ever before. One thing that has added to the interest in football in our section is the inter-cantonment games at the military camps. There are thirteen military cantonments and one naval cantonment in the seventh district, in addition to five smaller camps. The competition has been very keen. This spirit of play between the men in uniform has done much to foster public interest in intercollegiate games during war time. Another thing that has brought to the attention of the public the leadership of athletic men is the fine record the men made in the summer training camps.

Interest in interscholastic athletics has been noticeably increased, high schools and preparatory schools the district over taking care of more men than ever before.

It might be well to say that, from an athletic standpoint, everything is in a fairly healthy condition in the seventh district. The

schools are meeting each other with a spirit of fair play that was not manifest a few years ago. The greatest indication of this is in the student bodies themselves.

Interest in intermural athletics is being fostered in the majority of the schools of the seventh district. Finances limit the development of intermural games beyond a certain point, but nevertheless, with the help that can be secured from the college authorities, a greater number are being enrolled in organized games. One school reports 700 men playing basket ball. One school had 300 men in football this fall, while another reports 400 men in track work. No school in the district this past year has made physical training compulsory except as noted above in those schools in which military drill has been introduced.

A large number of athletic instructors have joined the colors in the past year, necessitating smaller instructing staffs. In other ways, expenses incidental to intercollegiate games have been reduced materially. A majority of the schools in the seventh district will continue under present conditions intercollegiate games as a phase of physical and military efficiency.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR ROGER H. MOTTEN, COLORADO COLLEGE.

The eighth district now includes the states of Colorado, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming, and within this district are located eleven colleges, seven of which are active members, one an associate member, of the Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference. One other is asking for admission to that conference this year. The other two are not actively engaged in intercollegiate athletics.

For the work in the University of Nevada, not much of a report can be given. A visit there was impossible, and no answer to correspondence has been received. The "Report of a Survey of the University of Nevada," just published by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior under the heading "Physical Education," says:

"The committee has been impressed with the need of additional attention to the whole problem of health and body training. At present the university has a compulsory course in military training for men. . . . Military drill is a valuable form of mental and physical education. . . . Even with the best system of military training, however, the committee believes that the men should have further physical training and instruction in hygiene. . . . Additional facilities should be provided for recreational sports, such as tennis, handball, swimming, baseball, hockey, etc. Shower baths and sanitary lockers should be installed."

This seems to imply that not much is done in the way of intercollegiate sports.

The Colorado State Teachers' College has only recently taken any part in intercollegiate sport, and at present is not a member of any conference nor governed by any rules of eligibility not provided by their own faculty.

The Brigham Young College of Utah has also been a free lance, but will probably be governed by the rules of the Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference hereafter.

The University of Wyoming observes all rules of the Rocky Mountain Conference except the freshman rule, and special permission to play freshmen, on account of small attendance, has been granted them.

The interest in intramural sports is increasing in the eighth district and more time is being given to that part of athletics both by the boards of control and by the men.

Eligibility rules are administered by the faculties in all institutions represented in the conference. These institutions are not allowed to play freshmen during the first semester, nor migrate students until they have been in residence at least one year. The conference does not permit members to participate in athletics with other institutions unless these institutions have first been endorsed by the conference after investigation of eligibility standards. This rule has helped to raise the standards of some institutions not belonging to the conference because it has made it impossible for them to make a complete schedule without adopting important eligibility rules. The conference also keeps a list of certified officials, and has the power to name officials for any sport when the managers or coaches cannot agree. Through the influence of this organization standards in sports and relations between colleges have been greatly improved. There is a strong sentiment in the conference that high salaried coaches, who are not *bona fide* members of the faculty, should not be employed for intercollegiate work, and that these coaching members of the faculties should be employed by the board of control of the institutions and not by athletic committees.

The Mountain Conference adopted all the recommendations of the summer meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association with the exception of the one concerning training tables, and has made every effort to carry them out. The training table resolution was observed by most of the institutions, but not by all. The freshman rule presented difficulties, and probably few of the Eastern institutions realize what it meant for this conference to maintain its standards. In one institution there were only 65 men all told above the freshman class, and from this a squad had to be chosen. In two other institutions the number of men was below 100. Nevertheless, the conference voted unanimously to keep the rule, and it has been done, with the result that many men who had never before had on a football suit came out this year to "do their bit." As large, if not larger, squads were

seen on all the fields, and the motive was "love of the sport" rather than "a team to win at any cost."

We have found this year that the interest for the sport's sake has been much greater than for years, and we have seen what athletics can be when the commercial element has been removed. Athletics in this district have not been financially successful, but have been decidedly successful from the standpoint of real sport, and this has helped much to promote a better feeling between institutions.

NINTH DISTRICT.

DR. A. D. BROWNE, OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This report deals with conditions in California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho. Three large conferences, the Pacific Coast, the Pacific Northwest, and the Southern California conferences, are operating and contributing to a clearer realization of ideals to be followed and evils to be eradicated in intercollegiate athletics.

All colleges in this district (excepting one), which grant a bachelor's degree, and have a male student enrolment of more than 125, are members of conferences. The exception is the University of Southern California, which will not subscribe to the freshman rule.

The six large institutions of the Pacific Coast, two in each of the states of California, Oregon, and Washington, make up the membership of the Pacific Coast Conference. These colleges are the University of California, Leland Stanford University, University of Oregon, Oregon State Agricultural College, University of Washington, and Washington State College.

It is a pleasure to report that the members of this important conference are not only subscribing to the constitution and principles of this association, but are going much further in their efforts to control authorities.

All sports, including Rugby, are played on the Pacific Coast, and attendance at the games that have been held since war was declared has been about two-thirds normal.

Immediately following the declaration of war last spring, there was such an exodus of students leaving college for military service that the personnel of a track or baseball team was changed every few days. Spring intercollegiate athletic schedules were reduced to contests only with near-by teams.

At the meetings of conferences held immediately following the 1917 football season, schedules, excepting football, were cut to include only local contests. Full football schedules were arranged for next fall. Rowing was suspended until after the war.

It is plainly evident that intercollegiate athletics as at present

administered are supported mainly by gate receipts. The prevailing opinion on the Pacific coast is that intercollegiate athletics can be conducted during the war without interference with the military training of students and military interests of the nation, if the public gives support by attending the contests.

The public's interest can be maintained if the colleges lower the gate fees to a minimum. The fee can be lowered without a curtailment in schedules if the management is put on a thorough business basis, and such unnecessary expenses as training tables and pre-season coaching are eliminated.

REPORTS OF OTHER STANDING COMMITTEES.

I. BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Basket Ball Rules has continued during the past year its work of coöperation with other organizations and has succeeded in extending its influence to practically every organization that promotes amateur basket ball. As a result, the same code of rules is now in use in this country, in South America, and in the Orient.

The plan adopted last year of having a small conference committee, supported by a larger advisory committee, has operated satisfactorily, and should, in our opinion, be continued.

The number of changes in the playing code has decreased from year to year, until at the last meeting of the Rules Committee only one change of importance was made. It has been the experience of the committee that a player frequently has been deprived of a well-earned field goal by what might be properly termed the technicality of being out of bounds. He has earned the score; his team has worked the ball to their goal by skill; he shoots for goal, but his foot has touched the end line and the goal is not allowed. Often, too, there is a serious question of doubt in the referee's mind as to whether a player is in or out of bounds on a close play under the basket. Accordingly the Rules Committee has provided a new end boundary line (see page 8 of the Basket Ball Guide). The plane of the backboard no longer marks the boundary line. The entire backboard is within bounds, and on the floor the player has additional leeway of two feet under the basket. The foregoing change is frankly an experiment. It is one which seems well worth making, however, and it is offered in the spirit of opening up the play still further.

The committee is placing increasing emphasis upon the effort to secure by district conferences a better understanding of the playing rules by coaches, players, and officials. As a result of this educational work, carried on from year to year, together with

the constantly increasing stability of the rules, the game is becoming more standardized throughout the country.

The simplicity of the apparatus, and the relatively small space required for the game, have made basket ball very popular in the military training camps. There will undoubtedly be more basket ball played this year than at any time since the game was invented twenty-five years ago.

JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT,
Chairman.

II. COMMITTEE ON ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

In the absence of the chairman of the Association Football Rules Committee, it devolves upon me to make the annual report to your body. In passing, it should be recorded that the chairman, Dr. James A. Babbitt, like so many others, is now in France in the service of the United States, where he will probably remain until the war is over. In these times of stress in sport, it may be surprising to learn that present conditions rather favor soccer than otherwise. This is due to the nature of the sport, and the limited equipment required as to playing fields and other accessories, thus making it available for exercise for large bodies of men such as are found at our military cantonments. The war will undoubtedly do a great deal for soccer in bringing it to the attention of many men that have never before been brought into contact with the game.

In the forefront of any report on soccer this year should be put the conclusion arrived at at the last meeting of the committee. This conclusion, after looking over the entire situation, was that the game was increasing among our schools and colleges so very rapidly that the committee felt it best not to continue propaganda work intensively, but rather to let soccer take its natural course for a while. It was felt that further urging might lend a hot-house growth to soccer, already growing so strongly and satisfactorily.

This does not mean that your committee has been content to sit down and await the turn of events. During the year, they have sent out questionnaires to all of the colleges of the country, and to a very large number of schools. By this means, the committee were able to get into touch with the soccer situation in the various sections of the United States, and where necessary and possible to lend aid and encouragement. The results obtained through the questionnaires were very interesting. The replies showed, first, that many new colleges were taking up the game. Second, that the status of soccer was improving steadily, the evolution of the game being as a required exercise by the depart-

ment of physical education, then an intramural sport, then an intercollegiate sport, and in some cases becoming a major sport. In quite a few colleges, it has become the custom to give the graduating members of the soccer team their letters, and the others, soccer insignia. Third, interest in soccer at the colleges is increasing, as shown by the larger number of candidates for the team, and the increased interest in the game among the student body. Fourth, that the incoming classes were increasingly more favorable to soccer.

The information that came in to the committee during the year showed that colleges are taking up the game in sections where it has never been played before, especially in the Middle West, the South, and the far Northwest. As was to be expected, the college game has shown improvement. Pennsylvania, Haverford, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are among the best amateur teams in the East. The first two have especially developed until they now rank high among our amateur teams. The same can be said for California and Stanford among the teams on the Pacific coast. Considering the time for practice, the good coaching available, and the fact that more finished material is coming into the colleges from the schools, it is not too much to expect that by the end of another decade, the best of the college teams will rank first among the amateur teams of this country.

The most important reason why the Soccer Committee feel that the game is bound to develop steadily among the colleges is found in the increased interest throughout the schools of the country. Literally hundreds of schools are taking up the game each season. This applies not only to the high schools but equally so to the public grammar schools of the country. The game is in high favor with the directors of physical education for our schools. In scores of cities, soccer leagues have been formed as a part of the physical education of the boys, and the greatest interest is shown in these contests. The enthusiasm has spread to the preparatory schools in which soccer is becoming more and more important. The growth of soccer among the schools is bound to have a great effect on making soccer a popular game among the colleges. In fact, soccer has been started at numerous colleges already by the freshmen who have played the game in their schools.

In addition to giving advice and encouragement to schools and colleges all over the country, your committee felt it in line with the ideas of this association to go beyond the limits of scholastic institutions. With this idea in view, some five hundred College Soccer Guides have been distributed to the various cantonments of the country where, I am given to understand, they are doing good work.

GEO. W. ORTON,
Chairman pro tempore.

III. COMMITTEE ON RULES FOR SWIMMING AND WATER SPORTS.

In spite of war conditions, your committee on rules for swimming and water games is able to report substantial progress. In ordinary times this might have been our banner year, but the unusual conditions so interrupted the plans and work of all that even that which has been done required more than ordinary efforts. The enlargement of our committee by resolving the old members into an executive committee, and adding a representative from each of the nine districts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, has already proved desirable and should be continued.

The representatives on our committee from the third to the ninth districts, inclusive, were each asked to prepare a survey of college and scholastic swimming activities in their respective sections. Mr. John Bender of the fourth district, Mr. C. A. Hyatt of the fifth district, Mr. Z. G. Clevenger of the seventh district, and Mr. Walter Christie of the ninth district, gave valuable reports, although all reported unusual difficulty in their work due to the exodus of coaches, managers, and captains in war work. The representatives of the third, sixth and eighth districts were unable to submit reports on account of war conditions. The first and second districts had been quite thoroughly covered by earlier efforts, so that no surveys from them were called for at this time. This work has increased the influence of our committee, and has extended our knowledge of the scope of collegiate and scholastic swimming activities, so that now we can report knowledge of a number of additional colleges and schools fostering swimming. This survey, however, is still incomplete and should be continued.

In our last year's report to this association we made the following eight recommendations regarding the future activities of our committee: (1) A further perfection of the rules which we already have on the basis of the experience of the coming season; (2) the introduction of rules for water soccer, a game which is growing in favor; (3) an early completion of the initiated standard procedure governing official records; (4) a comparative study of the world's leading life-saving tests, as a basis for rules for life-saving contests and as a basis for adequate universal life-saving tests graded for schools and colleges; (5) the working out of a symposium on the best stroke for teaching beginners; (6) a compilation of the best available information on the construction, equipment, and maintenance of swimming pools; (7) further prosecution of the initiated work for a complete analysis of the various possible dives; (8) a joint meeting with the swimming committee of the International Y. M. C. A.

It is a pleasure to report that in spite of this unusual year we

have done something worth while on five of these eight proposed courses of action. The outstanding event of our work during the past year has been a joint meeting with the rules committee of the International Y. M. C. A. At the informal conference preceding this meeting it was unanimously agreed that a common, standard set of rules for swimming and all water games was desirable. A joint committee was then organized, which at once proceeded to a study of the National Collegiate aquatic rules in the light of other codes, and the collected suggestions for improvement brought out by the preceding year's experience. Following this, the Y. M. C. A. representatives moved the adoption of the National Collegiate rules, with minor modifications, as the joint standard rules of both organizations for swimming, water polo, and water basket ball. This motion was carried.

The increased scope of our field, resulting from a merger of our joint swimming interests, has proved so extensive that the joint committee has considered it advisable to appoint a number of sub-committees in order to utilize more fully the coöperation of experts in various phases of our work. Consequently, we have appointed sub-committees on records, water polo, water basket ball, water soccer, and water baseball. The last two sports, though not generally used at present, have such features of wholesome value that sub-committees on them also have been considered desirable.

The records committee consists of Mr. L. deB. Handley of New York City as chairman, Mr. Frank J. Sullivan of Princeton University, and Mr. R. J. Horton, a member of the joint rules committee, from the Youngstown, Ohio, Y. M. C. A. These men are among the best-informed men on competitive swimming in the United States. Mr. Handley and Mr. Sullivan have in past years given our committee invaluable assistance in our work. Each member of the committee is particularly well qualified to participate in this important phase of our work. They will be given wide powers over the whole question of speed swimming records as affecting both organizations, covering such points as the conditions under which records may be established, the preservation of records, and the giving of suitable recognition to contestants who have established records.

Intercollegiate water polo has been continuously played in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association for the past sixteen years. Although this is popularly considered a strenuous game, there has not been a single case of serious injury to a college player during this time, and its players invariably become real masters of the water and expert life-savers. For a time last year, there was some sentiment in favor of substituting water soccer, but, due possibly to our entrance into the war, every member of the Association is again in favor of this wholesome rough game. Although it has been so standardized that no changes in rules

were considered necessary this year, nevertheless a sub-committee on water polo was appointed, with Mr. C. D. Trubenbach of Columbia, one of the founders of this game and a member of our joint committee, as chairman, and Mr. G. H. Daley of Union and Dr. Garland of Boston as the other members.

The game of water basket ball continues with undiminished popularity in the Intercollegiate Conference, and is also increasingly played in middle western interscholastic circles. No changes were made in these rules this year, and Dr. Reed of the University of Chicago, a member of the joint committee, was appointed chairman of this committee, with Mr. Thomas Robinson of Northwestern University and Dr. J. H. Kallenberg of Chicago Y. M. C. A. College as assistants.

The question of rules for water soccer has been submitted to Mr. G. B. Affleck of the Springfield College, chairman, and Mr. R. F. Nelligan of Amherst College, a member of the joint committee.

The water baseball committee consists of A. B. Wegener of Drew Seminary as chairman, and Mr. J. H. White of the University of Chicago.

The annual Intercollegiate Swimming Guide has been changed to a joint guide containing, besides the accepted official uniform rules, the current college, Y. M. C. A. and scholastic material. Mr. D. B. Brink is the Y. M. C. A. member of the editorial committee. We found the work of assembling the material unusually difficult this year, many reports coming in only after repeated requests and long delays, while others are entirely missing. The publishers report that the guide will be ready for distribution next Monday.

Swimming activities in common with other sports are experiencing the inevitable effects of the war. Practically all the leading aquatic athletes, quite a number of coaches, and several members of our rules committees have entered the service of our country. However, most college and interscholastic teams are preparing to resume schedules, the leading college leagues will again be in operation, and intramural work will in many cases be increased to offset any possible reduction of extramural contests. Then, too, the men who have left for military services have been making their skill felt, with the result that in some of the southern and western camps swimming and water sports have become an interesting and important part of the soldiers' recreative and developmental work.

Regarding the coming year, your committee recommends that the work be continued, and that it should proceed along the lines already outlined. We feel that the joint relationship established with the Y. M. C. A. has given our work a strong impetus forward. Their committee has had wide experience, and the aquatic problems and possibilities of improvement for both

organizations are substantially the same. By continuing this coöperation we increase the attention of experienced men, and greatly multiply our points of contact with swimming activities in various parts of the land.

F. W. LUEHRING, *Chairman.*

IV. COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OF RULES.

During the past year no additions have been made to the list of rule books published by committees of this association. Books containing rules for basket ball, swimming, and volley ball were published.

On recommendation of the Committee on Track Rules, this book was not republished last year, on account of the conditions due to the war and because of the small number of changes in the rules. Under these conditions, this committee felt that it was not warranted in authorizing the extra expense that would have been incurred.

Rules governing three branches of sport are now being formulated by joint committees representing this organization and one or more other national organizations. As a result of our success in securing coöperative action by committees representing the Young Men's Christian Association and the Amateur Athletic Union, the rules governing these three branches of sport have been recognized by the great majority of the amateur teams as the official rules for these games, and the conduct of the games and the administration of the rules have shown a marked improvement throughout the country.

There has been some question in the minds of your committee as to whether or not it has not fulfilled its function and should therefore be discharged. If you decide that the committee should be continued, the committee begs leave to submit for your consideration the following definition of its functions:

1. That it be regarded as a clearing house for the publication of all rules formulated by the collegiate rules committees.
2. That it coöperate with joint committees in the publication of their rules.
3. That these functions do not imply the assumption of editorial power, but only the means of securing the advantage which would come to the association through having one committee deal with the publishers regarding the printing of rules.

JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT,
Chairman.

At the request of Dr. Raycroft, the executive committee were asked to consider and report on the future functions of this committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 8.00 p.m. Informal addresses were made by President George E. Vincent, of the Rockefeller Foundation (see page 65), Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania (see page 70), Dr. A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago, Dr. H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota, Dr. D. A. Sargent, Harvard University, and Professor R. N. Corwin, Yale University.

The following report was made by the Committee on Resolutions:

RESOLVED: That we recommend to all educational institutions, collegiate and secondary:

First. That athletic sports be made subservient to the work of military preparation, and be made therefore an essential factor in military training.

Second. That intercollegiate and interscholastic schedules be arranged for so long a time and so far as national and local conditions permit, and that all possible encouragement be given to the development of intramural sports, with a view to promoting the participation of all students.

Third. That professional coaching and the expenses incidental thereto be reduced to a minimum.

Fourth. That there be no pre-season coaching or practice, no scouting, except at a public intercollegiate contest, and no training table.

Fifth. That the number of officials at intercollegiate games and their fees be kept as low as possible.

And further, be it **RESOLVED:** That this Association reaffirms its belief in the eligibility rules which it has already endorsed, including the freshman rule, and therefore recommends that there be no lowering of eligibility standards during the present crisis.

These resolutions were accepted and adopted.

Professor W. P. Reeves, of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, advocated the introduction of rifle shooting as a form of intercollegiate competition. His argument will be found on page 73. The association adopted the following resolution:

Resolved: That the National Collegiate Athletic Association recommend to the faculties and trustees of colleges and universities throughout the United States and its possessions, the adoption of military rifle shooting under the regulations of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, approved by the Secretary of War.

Dr. von den Steinen, of Western Reserve University, made a statement concerning the working of the law regarding a war tax on receipts at athletic games, so far as it affects the colleges. It appeared that the law was very unevenly applied, and that some of the colleges were in great doubt as to whether or not they were under legal obligation to pay the tax. The committee appointed at the morning session, of which Dr. von den Steinen is chairman, will endeavor to clear up the matter during the year, and a report will be issued to the colleges, through the secretary, of the results achieved by the committee.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

On nomination of the Executive Committee, the following committees were appointed:

Association Football Rules Committee.

J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; P. S. Page, Phillips Academy, Andover; G. W. Orton, University of Pennsylvania; C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri.

Advisory Committee: W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University; T. A. Storey, College of the City of New York; R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; Thomas Bragg, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; T. F. Moran, Purdue University; H. J. Huff, Grinnell College; P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute; R. H. Motten, Colorado College; C. V. Dymont, University of Washington.

Basket Ball Rules Committee.

J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University; James Naismith, University of Kansas; Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.

Advisory Committee: Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy, Andover; Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville Academy; H. J. Sturdy, St. John's College; J. J. Tigert, University of Kentucky; L. J. Cooke, University of Minnesota; R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska; L. T. Bellmont, University of Texas; J. N. Ashmore, University of Colorado; J. F. Bohler, Washington State College.

Football Rules Committee.

F. W. Moore, Harvard University; Walter Camp, Yale University; Parke H. Davis, Princeton University; Carl Williams, University of Pennsylvania; A. H. Sharpe, Cornell University; Paul J. Dashiell, U. S. Naval Academy; A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; H. L. Williams,

University of Minnesota; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Captain Geoffrey Keyes, U. S. Military Academy; C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; S. C. Williams, Iowa State College; W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia.

Swimming Rules Committee.

F. W. Luehring, Princeton University; D. B. Reed, University of Chicago; R. F. Nelligan, Amherst College; C. D. Trubenbach, Columbia University.

Advisory Committee: H. A. Farr, Yale University; G. H. Daley, Union University; H. H. Lanagan, University of Virginia; J. R. Bender, University of Tennessee; C. A. Hyatt, University of Wisconsin; Z. G. Clevenger, Kansas State Agricultural College; W. L. Driver, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; A. L. Mathews, University of Utah; W. M. Christie, University of California.

Track Rules Committee.

F. R. Castleman, Ohio State University; J. L. Griffith, Drake University; Romeyn Berry, Cornell University.

Advisory Committee: W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University; T. N. Metcalf, Columbia University; Kent J. Brown, University of North Carolina; F. H. H. Calhoun, Clemson Agricultural College; Thomas Jones, University of Wisconsin; W. O. Hamilton, University of Kansas; B. G. Owen, University of Oklahoma; H. W. Hughes, Colorado State Agricultural College; A. D. Browne, Oregon State Agricultural College.

Committee on Publication of the Rules.

J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University; J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; Louis Bevier, Rutgers College.

Committee on Wrestling.

(To be appointed by the Executive Committee.)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following report of the nominating committee was accepted and adopted:

President, Brigadier-General Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A.; Vice-President, Dean Samuel W. Beyer, Iowa State College; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.

Executive Committee: First District, Mr. E. H. Botsford, Williams College; Second District, Professor F. A. Woll, College

of the City of New York; Third District, Dr. R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; Fourth District, Professor J. B. Crenshaw, Georgia School of Technology; Fifth District, Director George A. Huff, University of Illinois; Sixth District, Dr. W. E. Meanwell, University of Missouri; Seventh District, President J. C. Futrall, University of Arkansas; Eighth District, Professor R. H. Motten, Colorado College; Ninth District, Professor A. D. Browne, Oregon State Agricultural College.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLE- GIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

I. THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

COLONEL PALMER E. PIERCE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

It was a great pleasure to me, on my return from foreign duty last year, to learn that the National Collegiate Athletic Association had increased its membership from the original thirty-eight in 1905 to 164; and that among the 164 are practically all of the leading colleges and universities of the country. The total student body represented by this organization now approximates 300,000. This wonderful growth, in members and influence as well, can be accounted for only by a realization of the principles that have guided the association since the beginning. In brief, these principles are:

- (1) The proper recognition of physical training in our scheme of education of the youth of the land.
- (2) The extension of athletics and physical training to as many of the student body as possible.
- (3) The formation of good and safe rules of play.
- (4) The preservation of the amateur spirit.
- (5) A general elevation of intercollegiate athletics to as high an ethical plane as possible.

That conditions are very much better to-day than they were when this organization was formed is patent to everyone interested in collegiate athletics.

As an instance, take football. The rules of play have been modified so that all unnecessary risks have been removed, and yet the game has been preserved in its essential features. As a result, it is more widely participated in during the fall than ever before. It has become a contest that develops character without incurring great risk of serious personal injuries. Intense training is not necessary as formerly, so to-day we see boys, cadets, college students, soldiers, and sailors playing an improved football game in whatever part of the world Americans are found.

The Football Rules Committee is certainly to be congratulated on what has been accomplished. It has preserved the best features of the old game, removed the worst, and introduced many new rules that have proven of great value. For the Army especially I wish to thank the Football Rules Committee, since they have furnished us a game that is of great disciplinary value, that is so spectacular as to interest the men, and that is so enjoyable to play that there is no trouble in getting soldier elevens on

the gridirons. I have seen the game played in China, the Philippines, along the Mexican border, and under conditions that were most adverse. We are certainly indebted to the men who worked so hard and earnestly on this difficult problem and reached such a satisfactory conclusion.

The efforts of other committees have also borne good fruit and have resulted in improved basket ball, swimming, hockey, and track rules.

The Central Board on Officials has continued its important labors in a very efficient manner under the direction of Dr. Babbitt.

Another result of the activities of this organization is the elevation of the position of the physical director in our schools, colleges, and universities. He is now recognized as an important factor in our educational system.

The propaganda for the spread of athletics and physical training has been most fruitful. The physical fitness of the men assembled in our training camps during the past year as applicants for commissions instances this.

In the excellent speech of the Secretary of War delivered before the delegates assembled at Washington last August, he gave full credit to the physical training and athletics of our collegiate institutions in producing wonderfully fit material for officers of our army. Of course the National Collegiate Athletic Association cannot take all the credit for this, but the propaganda for physical training and athletics throughout the student body must have been of material assistance.

In the address I was privileged to deliver to you at last year's conference I called attention to the physical fitness of the citizens of this republic as a valuable asset for preparedness. At that time the United States was not at war and perhaps the delegates assembled did not fully appreciate the saying of Socrates that was quoted, namely: "No citizen has a right to be an amateur in the matter of physical training. It is a part of his profession as a citizen to keep himself in good condition and ready to serve his state at a moment's notice." To-day we are in war, and the number of defectives among those of military age is of most serious importance. For instance, seven local examining boards in Detroit, Brooklyn, and New York City reported 7611 men examined for service. Of these 2232 were discharged for physical reasons. In other words, about 30 per cent were unfit for military service. It is also necessary to take from the total number reported by the boards as fit about 5 per cent more who were rejected on subsequent examination at the various camps to which they were sent. This is altogether too large a percentage, and indicates the necessity of immediate corrective steps.

Without any doubt, our people would be immensely improved by systematic courses of physical training and development. In

time this may be realized, and the educational features of physical training and athletics developed to an extent not dreamed of now. This association is taking an important part in this work through its efforts to spread athletics throughout the student body so that the less physically perfect will secure the benefits involved, as well as their fortunate classmates of more perfect physique.

As to the benefits that college athletics have conferred upon the nation at large, the following from the address of the Secretary of War at the meeting of the Association in August, 1917, is a testimonial that will bear repetition:

"College athletics must not be considered as merely a means of diversion and recreation. They play an important part in developing the youth of the day, and their beneficial results may be seen from our experience with the training camps. Of the 40,000 men now undergoing instruction, most are college men. Few had previous military experience. Yet on visiting one of these camps three days after it was organized I was amazed at the ease with which these young men adapted themselves to military life. After a few days' instruction they acted in many ways like seasoned soldiers. Almost instantly they adapted themselves to discipline, and the spirit and accuracy with which they carried out orders illustrated very clearly the results of the team play which they had learned in college athletics. It was remarked by some of the British and French officers who visited the camps that nowhere in the whole world had there ever been found such a group of men who adapted themselves so quickly to the spirit of military life.

"We propose to call together an army of probably 2,000,000 men. They must have some form of recreation, for while they will be busy most of the time they will have hours when they need diversion. What are we to provide in the way of healthy environment? The answer is suggested to us at once by the experience of the colleges, which have learned the best methods to occupy the spare time of the youths committed to their care. There is something in athletics that appeals to all healthy young men, and the development of a system of athletics in the colleges will, in the present emergency, constitute a distinct contribution to the national needs, as pointing the way for similar methods with the army.

"You gentlemen are troubled about the academic life of the nation during this war. So am I. War is the young man's business. In the Civil War the average age of the men on both sides was less than twenty-two years. Most of the men in the armies were from eighteen to twenty-one years of age. The qualities needed in a soldier,—aggressiveness, fortitude, endurance,—are the qualities that are found in young men. It is to the colleges that the country looks to maintain the steady flow of youths with preliminary training that best fits for the career of an officer. It

is highly important that the college athletic program be continued to equip young men for the reception of military training. To attract young men to the colleges, nothing is more important than the continuation of athletic sports, and I trust there will be no suggestion of the abandonment of college athletics because of the fear of lack of decorum.

"There is one criticism that I have often felt constrained to make regarding college athletics, and that is that the wrong men are developed. The big strong men are taken and much attention is lavished upon them so that they are developed into specialized athletes, while the weak and anæmic are left to play the part of observers. Gentlemen, there are not enough star athletes in the colleges to fill our armies. What the nation requires is that all our young men attending school shall have the benefit of physical training so as to develop their bodies and make them proper material for filling the armies of the country in the present emergency. No one knows how long this war will last. It may be that those who have been called to the ranks will never have an opportunity to engage in fighting. On the other hand, the million of men now under call or in service may have to be supplemented by yet other millions, and the youths now in college or contemplating college may be withdrawn to stand by the side of their brothers who have gone to the front before them. Even if the war should end within a few months there would still be plenty of work for all, for in the days of reconstruction which are coming the services of trained men will be in great demand, and the period of reconstruction constitutes for this country and for all countries an even greater test of training and ability than the period of actual fighting."

Finally, I may say that the resolutions adopted by the executive committee at the special meeting in Washington, last August met the hearty approval of the military authorities.

The colleges have already played an important part in this war. But their work is not by any means finished. The government will continue to call upon them for the educated and superior personnel from which to train and select officers. That the colleges will answer every test goes without saying. The splendid response so far made is only an indication of what may be expected from them in the future.

I bring you two messages from Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
December 26, 1917.

To the National Collegiate Athletic Association:
Gentlemen:

The officers' training camps held by the government were attended by tens of thousands of young men whose minds had been

trained in the colleges and high schools of the country and whose splendid athletic condition was due to the collegiate and high school system of athletics. They were a national asset of incalculable value, and collegiate athletics should have in mind the possibility of this kind of emergency in the future. It therefore becomes more obviously important to spread the benefits of college athletics as widely as possible throughout the student body and to prevent their being monopolized by a few selected representatives. Both the training and the spirit of the athletic field lend themselves readily to military service and, as the secondary schools of the country model their activities upon those of the colleges, both the practice and example of the colleges in athletics become important.

The War Department will ask Congress to authorize the use of reserve officers and other qualified military men for the establishment of reserve officers' training corps, and hopes shortly to be able to supply suitable instructors and arms to all colleges willing to establish military training. This, supplemented by widespread athletic activities in the colleges, will keep constantly in training the nucleus of a body of officers adequate for any national emergency.

The encouragement of college athletics by intercollegiate games is in itself stimulating and beneficial when it does not lead to such specialization as restricts the value of college athletics to a few specialists and denies it to the student body at large. It ought never to be forgotten that the primary purpose of collegiate athletics is a large number of sound bodies, rather than a small number of athletic specialists. The military usefulness of this principle is obvious, but it is further fortified by all those considerations which look to our national strength as based upon vigorous manhood.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, WASHINGTON,
December 26, 1917.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association:
Gentlemen:

Nothing could serve to prove the falsity of the widespread notion, prevalent before the war, that young America lacked the sterner virtues of the Paul Reveres and Nathan Hales than the readiness with which they flocked into the army and navy when war was declared. Their patriotic zeal made them so insistent to begin training at once that it taxed the country to provide the facilities demanded. Colleges set the pace in sending—no, in witnessing—the entrance of their choicest spirits into those camps and stations and cantonments and ships where they could

be most quickly trained for military service. Young collegians who had been trained in athletics were seen to possess an incalculable advantage over their associates who had permitted delving in Greek roots to deny them time to develop their muscles.

As the war goes on, the army and the navy must increase as rapidly as the industrial plants can equip them and tonnage can be supplied to transport them to France. The call, insistent and imperative, will soon come to all young men under thirty-one years of age. They are now thinking about the duty before them. Most colleges have added military instruction, and this training, coupled with college athletics, will make the youths fit for the service calling for strength and ability to endure hardships. Softness is incompatible with efficient military service. In every branch college men are proving that in modern education a sound body must go with a sound mind. How will the younger men be made ready for what they will shortly be called upon to do? Colleges will answer that question by encouraging college athletics, and emphasizing those games which insure that all the student body will be benefited by them. Intercollegiate games stimulate interest and should be encouraged. The stimulus of athletics, both in an improved morale and in an improved body, is everywhere recognized. Let it be emphasized more now that the need for youths of sinew and stuff is more felt than ever before.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

II. ATHLETICS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE NATION.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE, BROWN UNIVERSITY.

In the vexed problems of intercollegiate athletics, all depends upon the point of view. Until we agree as to what athletic sports are, and why they are, we cannot agree as to methods of control. The great war, which has turned its powerful searchlight upon all the institutions and ideals of our civilization, is revealing to us the real meaning of our games as well as our tasks. In the lurid light of burning cities some things come startlingly clear.

Many of us can remember the time when college sports were simply unorganized and unregulated play. Forty years ago there were few gymnasiums, playgrounds were simply open fields, all students could play as they pleased. But we soon discovered that "go as you please" means going to the infernal regions.

Out of this situation grew the conception of sport as a commercial proposition. The fields were fenced in, the eager public

were charged a fee, the large dividends were turned back into the ever-increasing business, the college coach was paid a larger salary than any professor, and the side show began to swallow the circus.

Then came the conception of sport as academic advertisement. It was regarded as an external announcement of the esoteric education in the classroom. It was like a revolving barber pole, which has no relation to the work done inside the shop, but which does attract the attention of outsiders. Statistics might show that few of those who stare at the pole ever go inside. Yet somehow the flaring advertisement gives prestige, or at least "publicity"—word dear to the American heart.

Then came the wiser and more wholesome conception of games as an essential element in the development of individual manhood. We saw that they gave muscular growth and so developed the nerves which are intertwined with the muscles. *Mens sana in corpore sano* became our motto. We photographed the ancient statues of Apollo, and the "discus-thrower," and the "dying gladiator," and sought to build up the "all-around" man, the individual specimen of virile and graceful manhood. That was a better conception, but not the best.

Now, under the stress of the urgent mobilization of all the powers and resources of the people, we are asking of every institution and every method: "Can it, does it, serve the nation?" The searchlight is turned on every practice of the past, and in its pitiless beam our luxuries and vanities and pretenses shrivel and turn to ashes, but the real factors of national well-being stand revealed as essential and commanding. Unless college sports can demonstrate to-day that they are more than trifles, more than costly advertisement, more than a pedestal for individual notoriety, unless they can be shown to make better citizens and so better soldiers, unless they can produce men capable of democratic, whole-souled coöperation in devotion to the ideals of the nation, they will be sent to the scrap heap by an indignant people. If they are the costly luxuries of a leisure class, we will fling them aside during the war and for long years after. If they are essential to the building of a democratic and justice-loving nation, they are more needed in a long and desperate struggle than in all the piping times of peace.

Do they produce men resourceful and self-reliant, courageous yet restrained, virile yet courteous, aggressive yet patient—do they make a man the captain of his soul? We know the answer of the English people, a people that think and speak on the gravest problems of life in terms of outdoor games. To the Englishman the supreme virtue is fair play. To him the ideal hero is not the warrior or the saint, but the man who "plays the game." To him the vocabulary of sport has become the terminology of ethics. Duty is conceived in terms of the cricket match

and the boat race, and even if oblivious to the virtues of St. Francis and the symbolism of the crucifix, he is keenly sensitive to the virtues of Sir Galahad and Sir Philip Sidney.

The German has a wholly different conception of life. To him life is essentially discipline imposed by authority. Hence exercise takes the form of painstaking drill under a commanding officer. The Frenchman and the Italian conceive life under still other categories in which the artistic ideal predominates, and action must be beautiful in order to be interesting.

Wherever the English people have gone they have carried with them their sports, and in Calcutta, Singapore, and Hong Kong they have played their games, setting up their own ideal of joy in physical contest, their carelessness as to immediate results, their belief that the best work cannot exist without play.

We in America have inherited the English ideal, but we have carried it farther than England ever dreamed of. Our alert, nervous American temperament, kept at constant tension by a bracing atmosphere and constant changes of temperature, has plunged into athletic competitions with a keenness, a recklessness, a determination to win, which has brought us often into social and moral disaster. College faculties, sensitive to such abuse, bewailing the tendency to seek victory at any cost, have sometimes looked upon all athletics as the chief enemy of serious intellectual endeavor—and a faculty which does not believe in sports has no right to supervise them. At other times faculties have affected a lofty indifference, as if all games were child's play to which they could not stoop. But a faculty which will not interest itself in the nobler pleasures of students can hardly ask students to interest themselves in the noble pleasures of intellectual effort.

The alumni are frequently more interested in the sports of their alma mater than in any other activity of the college. For the alumni the annual contests are the only functions of the college in which they can really participate by their presence, their counsel, their expert opinion. For them the football game or the boat race is really an alumni reunion and a public demonstration of their loyalty to the college and their eager interest in the type of men that the college produces. The alumnus has through neglect been practically excluded from libraries, laboratories, and classrooms, and from all actual participation in the policies of his college—unless he happens to be elected a trustee. But on the bleachers at a "great" game he recovers his standing once more. He sees before him a kind of endeavor easily understood and appraised, he sees his friend, his brother, or his son contending for the mastery, he forgets his private cares and disappointments and, uplifted on a wave of contagious emotion, he feels himself received back into his college and made one with the strong men who lived before and shall live after him. Meanwhile, the

majority of the faculty bewail the time and energy consumed to make "a Roman holiday," and an unhappy and disastrous cleavage is established and confirmed.

But the war, which rearranges all the pieces on the human chessboard, which is turning old ideas inside out and upside down, now offers us a priceless opportunity for appraisal and revision. The most expensive paraphernalia of sports are suddenly swept away. Gone are the training tables which have fostered professionalism by treating athletes as a separate caste. Gone are the Pullman cars and the "southern trips" which have been an expensive detriment. Gone are some of the costly coaches who regard the faculty as a natural foe and who must turn out a winning team or lose their job. Gone in some cases is the whole Varsity team, which may have regarded a single letter on a sweater as far greater honor than a Phi Beta Kappa key. And we are now like a man who has awakened from a troubled sleep and is asking, "What is real, and what did I only dream?" Now is the opportunity such as America has not seen for fifty years to evaluate the play of young men, to discover its real function in the national life, and decide whether to continue, or abandon, or reform it.

Being Americans, we cannot abandon outdoor play. Being sensible men, we cannot continue to bow before the grim idol of "a winning team." What reforms, then, are necessary? What shall we keep and what fling away?

We must keep our eligibility rules, so far as they have any foundation in justice and common sense. It is easy in war time to break down all the barriers slowly built up through years of toil. But our government has proclaimed that the laws for the protection of women and children in mills and factories shall not be broken down by any national emergency. It has affirmed that whatever just protection the laboring man has acquired by struggle he shall not lose in time of national stress.

Not for a moment does any American believe that *inter arma silent leges*. That is pure German doctrine. If our rules regarding eligibility are founded on justice, to give them up now may be to lose them for a decade or a generation. For the purpose of those rules—so far as they are just—is not to punish anybody, not to condemn a class of men as unworthy to represent their college, but simply and solely to insist that men shall work before they play, shall be real and serious students before they parade across the field and through the headlines of the newspapers. Any man, in my judgment, who is fit to receive the diploma of his college is fit to play her games, and no man who is not sincerely working for that diploma and all it stands for should carry the college name on any field.

In war time every student should go to the front or work hard behind the front. The student who stays in college and refuses

to study is simply an academic slacker. The eligibility rules, made in the interests of scholarship, are more needed by athletic students in war time than at any other time. Their minds are necessarily perturbed and distracted, and the rules, which are often more efficacious than any statutes of the college, are most needed in the days of national agitation and trial. Let not the great war drive us back, either in labor or in sport, to the unregulated license of forty years ago.

We must also in a time of enforced simplicity try to substitute the joy of good sport for the joy of mere victory over an opponent. We must try to substitute satisfaction in a skillful, brilliant game for satisfaction in a big score which may have come by accident. We must try to make Young America find actual pleasure in playing as well as in winning.

It is folly to go to a red-blooded young man and beg him to take less interest in his games. All his nature rebels against a milk-and-water attitude, or an assumption of indifference to what he is doing. He is honestly enthusiastic, and he ought to be. He flings his total self into the contest, and he ought to. With fine abandon he plunges into the game and struggles "till the last white line is crossed." And any pedagogue who imagines that if we could destroy that enthusiasm we should thereby promote interest in philosophy and art is quite ignorant both of the ancient Greeks and of modern Americans.

But can we not show the eager athletic student that the abiding satisfaction of life is in doing a fine piece of work, whether in the laboratory or on the gridiron? Can we not persuade him that skill and strategy and dauntless courage are fine things to witness, or to share, whatever the final score may be? Every true artist finds more joy in painting the picture than in getting its value in dollars and cents. Every carpenter has honest pride of craftsmanship, every real engineer takes satisfaction in the building of the bridge, as well as in the commission he receives. Every honorable surgeon finds his joy in the operation more than in the fee. Indeed, here is the touchstone of effort. If the surgeon's chief interest is in his financial result, he is a quack and a charlatan. If a student's interest is not in fine, clean, skillful playing, but merely in a score which must be obtained by hook or by crook, then he himself is a "professional," who should be excluded from honorable college contests. He is doing worse than breaking rules, he is breaking down the ideal and killing the soul of college sport. Through the presence of such men the team wins, but the college loses. The team wins a technical and hollow victory, wins the snake dance and the banquet, and the college loses its unique opportunity to create sterling character through clean, chivalrous, coöperative sport.

We can also at this time take a lesson from the war camps both in America and in Europe. They have had to devise at

short notice an effective system for the education of millions of young men. They have found outdoor games essential to the morale of the troops. We who stay at home may say it is not in good taste for our colleges to play big games in war time, and concerning tastes there is no dispute. Certainly a student could not play a game just after some great personal sorrow. But it is to be noticed that the soldiers at the front do not share our feeling about "good taste." The photographs show them participating in amateur dramatics while the shells burst around them, and playing their games up to the hour when they must enter the trenches. They are advised to play both for physical and mental reasons. The physical benefit is obvious, since military drill is not conducive to the highest physical development. It may cramp some muscles and leave others quite unused. Military drill achieves its best result when it comes as a finishing process after the general development given by gymnasium and playground.

But the chief reason why the soldiers need organized play is that it furnishes diversion—release from tension of spirit, from long hours of monotonous toil. And this is precisely the reason why our colleges need it in war time. If our students are encouraged merely to sit in their rooms and mope, to lament for absent friends and question their own motives and their own fate, the spirit of the American college is weakened, and its service to the nation impeded. The same hearty, wholesome games that have proved essential at the front are essential behind the front to-day. We have all read of the British company that went "over the top" kicking a football before them. That may not be in good form and the story may not be true. But it is certain that kicking the football before going over the top is one of the best possible preparations for meeting either victory or defeat with a steady heart.

But if we take a lesson from the camps we shall provide for a far more general participation in games by college students. The army has no interest in developing a few Samsons or Sandows. It is interested in a campaign to develop every man in the line. In military instruction the greatest efforts are lavished on the soldier who knows the least. He is put into the awkward squad and has private lessons. The college should see that some form of supervised athletic sport is required of every student, and that special attention is given, not to the "stars," but to the "duffers." A real physical director is interested chiefly in the men of poor physique—it is for their sakes that he is employed. A real coach in baseball or football would be interested chiefly in the students who do not know how to play. It is chiefly for their sakes that we want the game. A supervisor of athletics at one New England college was recently explaining the situation of his college in basket ball. He said: "I tell our Varsity Five that I

like to see them play, but that my real interest is in the second team which doesn't know how." That man was an educator and not a hired winner of games. That man should be a member of some college faculty, and no man who is unfit to be on the faculty is fit to supervise college sport.

In college study it is always the two ends of the class, the men at the top and those at the bottom, who are interesting. The solid middle section of the class, composed of plodding prosaic men, must be faithfully taught, but it furnishes little incentive to the teacher. But the upper tenth of the class are the teacher's inspiration and the lower tenth are his challenge. So in sports: we naturally delight in men of rare skill and achievement, but we find our loudest summons in the men who need us most. College sports must be maintained chiefly for those who do not know how to play and therefore do not know how to live.

From this point of view the minor sports may be of major importance. We must subject them all to the one great test: Do they teach men how to live, and how to live together in the service of the nation? Boxing—does it teach self-control to those who participate and those who look on, or does it diminish such control? Golf—does it cultivate isolation or coöperation? Tennis—is it merely a brilliant spectacle for a summer's day, or a training in civic virtues? Water polo—is it a species of submarine warfare or a real development in honorable coöperative endeavor? It would indeed be a happy result of the war if some sports now called minor could come to the front because of their educational value, and some sports called major, because of their gate receipts, could be sent to the side lines until they bring forth fruits meet for repentance.

If these things be true, our physical directors, our supervisors of athletics, and our coaches, are face to face with the opportunity of their lives. Never again will they have such a chance to demonstrate the permanent value of their work in the making of men. They can gladly accept the enforced economy and simplicity of war time and make it a permanent policy. They can discard all advertising schemes, all proselyting of secondary school stars, all exploitation of college manhood for commercial ends, and demonstrate beyond all future question that regulated sport is essential to regulated life in peace and in war.

We cannot at this national crisis say "business as usual"; nor will we announce "business suspended." We do not want athletics as usual, because they have usually been abused, nor do we want them abolished. But we want all business and all sport, all work and all play, relieved of superfluity and extravagance, stripped for action in the nation's service, and coördinated with the laboratory and the library and the classroom in the endless task of creating men fit to be citizens of America.

III. TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES.

DR. JOSEPH E. RAYCROFT, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

I could scarcely believe my ears when I listened to the address of a college president a moment ago,—a wonderful example of the progress of the change in opinion which has come about with many of our educational leaders in the past few years. The address was a splendid introduction to an account of the work which is going on in the camps, because President Faunce outlined in detail most effectively the value of play activities and of games as a part of any educational system and of military training. I have come to think it is one of the most important educational systems that there is, not only for this present emergency, but in general. If anything has been clearly shown as a result of this war, it is that play and games—competitive games, personal contact games,—are immensely important in the making of an efficient man, whether he is going to be a soldier, or whether he is going into ordinary life. They develop qualities in him which are of value, which are fundamental, for serious effective work in any line.

The value of athletics, using that term in its general sense, varies, of course, according to conditions. In training camps, athletic work, informal games—not unrestricted, not unregulated play,—but informal games of simple organization are immensely valuable for the development and training of men who have had no opportunity for play. And you would be amazed if you went about the training camps to know how many men in this country have grown up to be of draft age, who have not had opportunities to play, and who therefore are awkward. It has an effect upon them mentally. It has an effect upon them morally. They just don't quite get along. They have not had an athletic training, and in so far as they have not had an athletic training, they have lost something of a social training. And it is equally amazing to see how these men actually blossom out as a result of the routine work which they are put through in camps. One of the important factors in this blossoming out, this developing process, is the opportunity which they are given and which in many camps is made a part of the training period, for training in informal games. It is immensely important. Of course, the organization of games of the regular standard sort is carried on to a very great extent, and the organization of representative teams, whether it is a team representing the platoon, or the company, or the regiment, or finally the division, is a factor of great importance in the development of a sense of belonging—a sense of belonging to the group of which one is a part,—and that is one of the essential things to be developed, I think, in a camp or in an army. In the rest camps, athletics of any sort is one of the

great factors of value. The fellows who come back—it does not make any difference whether they have been in the trenches under shell fire, or whether they have been in the artillery, or whether they have been driving an ambulance—most of the men who come back are likely to say that the thing that they look back upon with dislike is the period in the rest camps. They do not say that they like the front lines, that they are not afraid. As a matter of fact, most of the fellows who comment on them say that any man who says he is not afraid in the front line, or is not afraid when he goes to the front, is a qualified kind of a liar. They are afraid. But there is something which urges them on. They have their job to do and they do it. But back in the rest camps, it is a different situation. The value of the habit of participation in games in the rest camps cannot be overestimated, for the reason which President Faunce outlined so very clearly. It prevents a man from worrying and thinking about his troubles, wondering what is going on at home, and whether the next time will be his last, and a variety of things of that sort.

There is another aspect of this work. What are the effects of it? Here we turn to the alienist. Some of the most skilled men in this country have been making careful studies in England and in France of a condition known as shell shock, which is a sort of omnibus diagnosis of men who are perhaps not distinctly wounded, but yet are obviously wounded. A certain proportion of these men are of course physically wounded. There are hemorrhages, there is the effect from bursting shells, and so on. But there is a certain other proportion of men, and not a very small one, who suffer from what is called the development of an anxiety—a state where the men gradually get into a condition which in ordinary life we would call getting stale. We say that a man gets stale when he is irritable, and his appetite is gone, and so on. Well, this man goes through pretty much that kind of an experience in general terms. He loses his discrimination. Instead of being able to tell whether a shell which is going through the air is going to drop fifty yards from him, or directly in his way, a sort of skill which soldiers acquire to an amazing degree, he loses that sense of discrimination. He gets “jumpy,” and has not the fine discrimination which he ordinarily has. Difficulties are magnified. He does not sleep, and he does not eat, and gradually he loses his power to work, and he is a dangerous person to have about. It is dangerous to entrust him with any responsibilities, if he is an officer—and it is extremely difficult for any one of them to recover from such a state.

To come to the point, one of these scientific observers, after a very careful investigation, gives it as his sober opinion that one of the important factors in the prevention of the development of this condition is the opportunity for, and the habitual participation in, athletic activities of some sort. These do not have to be highly

organized, but must be of the kind that stirs one up and takes him out of himself.

When the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities was organized, one of the important things it took up, among others, was the question of this athletic work in the camps. A close study was made of the situation in our own army, and of the experiences of the Canadian and the British armies. We found that in our own army we had on a small scale a very well devised system of athletic organization, consisting of an athletic officer, frequently the chaplain (sometimes the doctor), an athletic council, leaders of various teams, etc. There was a framework, but on a small scale, because it was in the main prepared on a peace basis. A similar plan, with certain differences, was in operation in the Canadian army and in the British army.

Taking into consideration the differences in the conditions which confronted us, we had to make plans on rather a large scale. We were confronted with the opportunity, or the necessity, as you may look upon it, for organizing this work for a very large number of men, and the reason for having any organization at all was because it was evident that with the great and rapid expansion of the army system, and with the greatly increased duties which were thrust upon the regular army officers, their time and energies would be entirely used up in strictly military duties, for which they were technically trained. They were not going to have a great deal of spare time to devote to athletic organization. So the function which this Commission thought that it saw an opportunity to exercise was to work out under the direction of the War Department, and with the approval of the commanding officer, a plan for an athletic organization, under the general direction of a skilled athletic director and organizer, and operative in each one of these big cantonments.

So that plan was worked out, and under orders and with the authority of the Secretary of War, men were sent into the various cantonments. I will read only a part of some of the items from the official bulletin, which gave a backing for the work which was started.

“This Commission will send a properly qualified athletic coach and organizer to work as a civilian aide under the direction of the commanding officer of each military training camp in the development of work along these lines. He will be assisted in his work by skilled boxers, by the Y. M. C. A. physical directors, by the Knights of Columbus representatives, and by others in the camp who may be interested. The above named Commission will provide, as far as possible, the necessary equipment and apparatus for the work, so that there will be no expense upon the soldiers or upon any military funds. Experience at the front has shown that knowledge of boxing is an important factor in the development of skill and aggression in bayonet fighting. The value of

participation in athletic sports in the development of a sense of group loyalty and of an *esprit de corps* is generally recognized. It is planned to utilize to the utmost, for the attainment of these objects and as a means of preventing discontent and homesickness, athletic sports of all kinds that are compatible with camp conditions and the camp program of prescribed work and routine. This plan will involve the working out of a comprehensive scheme of athletic sports, games, and contests that have a military value, and will aim to include all the soldiers in training in their off-duty hours. This arrangement will not involve any modification of the military program, and the services of the athletic instructors will be available for the regimental or company commanders who may wish to use them. Whenever an agent accredited by the Commission on Training Camp Activities reports at a camp for the purpose of organizing these athletic activities, he will be announced by camp commanders in orders as a civilian aide for that purpose, and he will be assigned to quarters and mess accommodations as the conditions at camp permit."

The function, then, of these men was to relieve the commanding officer and his staff of the detailed work of an athletic organization in a big camp of twenty, or thirty, or forty thousand men, or even more—to promote interest in athletic games and plays of various sorts—to instruct officers, or men detailed from the various units, in useful forms of athletic games, so that they could take them back to their own units. In almost every camp there is appointed a division athletic officer, who is a military man, through whom the civilian director operates. In a few camps, the commanding officer has found that his organization was doing so well that he did not need to call upon his military men for further service, but relieved them of athletic duty, and turned over the duties of such officers to the civilian aide.

The carrying out of these plans was of course a job of a good deal of magnitude. It is a big organization job. The athletic director has not time to go into very much coaching. He is a business man. He is an administrator. He has to go about enough to keep in touch with the practical carrying out of the plans. The Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus men and other associations who may be found in the army, and who have been detailed for this special service, have been found immensely valuable in carrying out the details of the work.

Now, about the types of work which are developing. These I have suggested in general terms—the simple organization of group games, the promotion of rough personal contest games of a simple sort, and rough games of all sorts. There is one which has gained great prominence and vogue in Camp Upton, which is called "Over the Top." Two platoons of men are lined up, on their knees, with their hands behind their backs. A line is drawn about fifteen yards behind one platoon. The platoons face each

other a few feet apart. The idea is that, on the crack of a pistol, Platoon B tries to break through Platoon A, and as many as possible try to reach the line (representing a trench) behind Platoon A. They fight, and it is real fighting for about five minutes, and at the close of the first half the number of men in the "trench" are counted. After a short rest platoons change places and A tries to get through B. The army that has been able to get the most men in the trenches in the allotted time wins in going "Over the Top." It is a pretty strenuous kind of training. There are certain restrictions which are necessary, and it is a pretty vigorous kind of thing, and they learn a lot of resourcefulness.

Mass athletics—that is not at all a new idea. I confess I thought it was something of recent invention. It is not. I think it was General Bell, or General Wood, or some general about the time of the Spanish War, who was responsible for the promotion of this athletic idea to which Colonel Pierce has referred a number of times, in the development of which he had so large a part. But the idea of mass athletics in the army is not a new one at all. All that we have done is to take that general principle and to try to extend it where it was possible, and possibly to devise some new forms of it. But the principle is an old one: playing quoits, volley ball, baseball, football—all of these standard games are played a good deal. A great deal of emphasis is placed upon instruction in boxing because of its value as a general exercise—because of the qualities which it develops, and also because of its particular value in connection with bayonet fighting. We got a man over from Japan to teach *jiu jitsu*, and that work is becoming very popular in one of the camps, and it may be of real use in training men who are going out on patrol duty. I don't know of any other place where it would be more useful than that.

Now, a few examples of the work which is going on in the camps, expressed in figures. It is too big a subject to go into in detail. These items are characteristic, and will give you an idea of what is going on. In one organization, 1357 men took part in a cross-country run, just one organization in one camp, one regiment. And of those 1357 men, 394 finished within one minute of the winner, which was fairly interesting running.

In basket ball, for instance, in one camp—not in all the camps, but in one camp—there are organized for regular schedules 400 teams—in just one camp of the thirty-two cantonments.

As for swimming, there were in the lake at one time, in one camp, 5000 men.

Then take football. At a camp which I visited the other day, I was told by the officers that there were forty-seven different games in that camp that afternoon. Of course, they played on modified fields. There are not that many drill fields in the camp, but there were forty-five scheduled games which they played somehow.

In another camp, in one afternoon (I have the word of the commanding officer for this), there were working, under assistant instructors, who had been developed by the boxing instructor, 105 companies of soldiers doing boxing in one afternoon. The work in boxing is carried on in practically all of the cantonments where the organization has been ready for it, and where we could find money to send a man in. We have boxing instructors in eighteen camps. The general plan is to teach along two lines: first, to develop instructors who may be detailed (they may be junior officers or non-commissioned officers from the various units, who will be drilled as instructors and go back to take charge of mass work); second, to drill large numbers of men in what is called "shadow-boxing." One instructor, from whose report I am going to read, has done both things. In the six weeks which he spent at a given camp, he had given special instruction in the developing of instructors to about 500 men—through whom mass instruction during six weeks was given to 28,975 men in that camp. In other words, boxing had pretty well gone through that camp.

As to the problem of equipment. The effort, of course, is to develop types of work which can be carried on without extensive equipment and without large facilities, such as can be used in the rest camps and elsewhere, where the men will be billeted in small groups, and where there will not be the same opportunities for mass work. But the problem of equipment is a very great one. The Commission has worked out, in order to meet the situation, what it has called a "company box." This is a selection of equipment which is enclosed in a box, and which is turned over to a company, and that selection is as follows: 6 baseball bats, 12 baseballs, 1 chest protector, 1 catcher's mask, 1 catcher's glove, 1 first-baseman's glove, 6 Association footballs (which can be used for soccer, volley ball, and basket ball), 2 extra bladders, 4 extra laces, 1 pump, needles for lacing, 2 Rugby footballs, 2 sets of quoits (with posts), 6 playground balls, 4 playground bats, 2 6-pound medicine balls, 3 official's whistles, 1 rubber patching outfit, 10 sets of boxing gloves, official rule books for baseball, soccer, volley ball, and basket ball. The idea is to give each group its own particular supply of equipment. That costs, on the average, at present prices, about fifty cents a man. The price, I am afraid, will go up to seventy-five cents a man. You can imagine what that means for the entire army. We have raised for that purpose so far, partly from the government, and partly from private sources, about one-sixth of the amount needed. In other words, we need for the men at present in camp \$184,000, to put in that very simple kind of equipment, at present prices, in order to carry on the work.

I want to acknowledge at this time the splendid coöperation of some of the national organizations; the Tennis Association, the

Golf Association, some of the baseball people, and other organizations interested in athletic work, have coöperated splendidly in the way of getting this equipment.

I have tried to outline the purpose of the work in athletics which was put on foot by this Commission, and I want to emphasize the fact that in my opinion this is to be looked upon as an emergency service, so far as the civilian part of it is concerned; that it is really a military affair and should be a military affair in all its branches, and that when things get settled down, and enough of these reserve officers are available to take up military work on something like a livable basis for the men who are responsible, this phase of the work will be taken over by the military people, or possibly some of our men will be absorbed into the military system.

The difficulties of the work under conditions which obtain in the armies, of course, cannot be overstated. The man who goes, as a civilian, into a military camp of twenty or thirty or forty thousand men, under the pressure of work which has been characteristic of these camps, has not an easy job. If his commanding officer is a man who is interested in athletics, then his job is easier, but in many cases, the men have had to win their way, and that they have done so is a very great compliment to their training and to their persistence and patience, and perhaps to their diplomacy. There have been serious drafts made upon the members of this organization in this work; many have been conscripted; and the service which the physical directors and the athletic directors of the various colleges have rendered in the camps is very admirable. The problem, it seems to me, of the army and the school and the college is not essentially different. The principal job is to train raw material into efficient men who are alert, resourceful, aggressive, trained in team work, and fitted to undertake the particular technical training to which they may be called, whether it is a matter of war, or the business of life.

IV. PRESIDENT VINCENT'S ADDRESS.

Athletics, like every other institution, habit, and tradition of American life, must be judged by the new standards that this war imposes upon it. There is not a single thing in American life that is exempt. There is not a single activity of our national existence that can claim immunity of any kind. Every thing, every individual, without exception, must answer this question: "What good are you for your country at this time?" Now, I do not think there is very much question about the answer so far as our athletics go. Our athletes, on the whole, are giving a good account of themselves. I think it is very easy to make out an analogy between war and athletics, but that analogy can be

carried too far. One of the greatest dangers in this world is reasoning from analogy, and therefore I am not perfectly certain that training men to respond to signals in their sleep, so that they can do it practically without the slightest use of the upper brain, working almost entirely from the spinal cord,—I am not perfectly certain that training in automatic habits of that kind will necessarily produce people who are completely resourceful, and who develop suddenly new plans of campaign. But I am not at all sure that it is necessary. The beauty about this analogy is that it does not hold good at the most vital point. If you want to have this analogy hold good, have Walter Camp coach, Harry Williams out behind his team, and Alonzo Stagg out behind his team, doing really and actually and ostensibly what they are really doing—running the teams by mental telepathy! Then, to have the analogy a little more complete, you have the coach as the general, which, of course, is the complete analogy. The general makes the plans. He sees that his forces are trained. The general gives the orders and then the men carry out these orders automatically. That is the beauty of German strategy. The analogy of athletics holds true of the Germans a good deal better than it does of the Americans and the British and the French, because these troops have that dangerous thing called initiative and resourcefulness. Now, that is a vital thing in a football game. You know what happens if the members of the team begin to have initiative and resourcefulness. The whole team goes to pieces, because there must be nothing except this plan which has been worked out, this magnificent scheme, these automatic signals, and the results of these men responding to this scheme. Now, of course, there may come a time when the members of the team themselves will have to fall back on their own resources. You know what happens now when they do it. You know with what a sinking heart you observe the half-backs going and consulting with each other. You know the jig is up. The moment they begin to consult you know they are falling on their own resources, and you are utterly disheartened. So this analogy with regard to athletics and the war, I think does very well for an off-day for the sporting editor when he has to fill up. Of course, the sporting editor has had a hard time this autumn filling up with accounts of Western games, and there are institutions who have almost never been heard of before that have appeared on the sporting page. This time I speak, of course, with the obvious envy of a certain Yale man who has to apologize in some way for the unpatriotic stand of his institution! But although I greatly deplore that, it has seemed a matter of good taste for Yale, and Harvard, and Princeton, not wholly to ignore the war; and yet I do regret the fact that we have not helped to cheer up the nation—nothing for the American nation to see—no games—nothing to read about,—this picture of the

American people gradually losing their courage and losing the war, because they have not had their courage kept up at a high pitch by these forms of stimulus! But, on the other hand, of course, Yale and Harvard and Princeton have tried to do something by putting their men into the army, and they are giving a pretty good account of themselves.

Now, there are different ways of looking at this whole matter, and I don't want to be patronizing about it, you know, but the trodden worm will turn at times. It is a matter of personal taste. Personally, I have never been prouder of being a Yale man than I have been this autumn. On the other hand, I perfectly recognize the fact that a very good case may be made out for maintaining a certain kind of normality—for keeping up the tone of things inside of institutions. Far be it from me to raise any serious question, because it is so difficult for Yale and Harvard and Princeton to have so large a proportion of their men in the army and the navy that it does not make much difference what they do at New Haven and at Princeton and at Cambridge. There is no use trying to keep things going on as before the war. The boys are going to leave just as soon as their parents will allow them, or as they get to the age to enlist.

Now, there is one thing more that I want to say. I am not an iconoclast. I sincerely hope that we are going to keep up intercollegiate athletics, as long as anybody can look ahead to the future. I have no sympathy with the talk about abolishing intercollegiate athletics. This seems to be the question that is going to be asked: Can intercollegiate athletics be made to contribute to that new conception of ethical training, and that new conception of health, that new conception of the efficiency of the nation, that is bound to come as a result of this war? If intercollegiate athletics can contribute to that great and new movement, then they are to be hailed as a very important adjunct. If, however, intercollegiate athletics are going to interfere with that new conception of public health and of physical energy among the American people, then a case will have to be made out for the continuance of intercollegiate athletics. I myself think that the two things are compatible, and that the two things may work together in a single system. But this is the point—Dr. Sargent has made the point—every speaker has made the point, but it is a point that has to be reiterated and reiterated—namely, that the question now confronting the American people and the question that is going to confront the American people in the decades after the war, is going to be the question of the general physical condition of the whole people, and of the men of the country preëminently.

When I was in Denmark, in the year just before the war broke out, I got an impression of a people who have maintained a form of physical exercise. You get the same impression in Sweden,

and to a considerable extent in Norway, and in Germany—peoples that have maintained a physical condition by systematic exercises, which has not been confined to the few, but which has been the habit of the whole mass of the people, and we must come to that conception, whether we have compulsory military training of any form in the future or not. We must have mass exercises. You may have been in one of these military camps and seen 500 men going through these setting-up exercises. I was a "rookie" in 1916, and took ten pounds off from the point where it could be spared best, and it was due in no small degree to those morning exercises where 500 of us went through them at one time. It is fearfully dull business going through them alone in the bathroom in the morning, but when you get with 500 men, when you are doing it all together, when you have the leader there barking at you, one moment denouncing you as the most awkward gang he ever faced, and then congratulating you when you bring your heels together with a snap—why, it is a most stimulating thing. Most setting-up exercises are about the most delightful things you can imagine, and you can introduce competition in it. In Copenhagen, when the competitive teams from all over Denmark meet, the teams that have been most successful, the prize is awarded not to an individual, not to a very small group, but to a whole class, a class of fifty or sixty young men and young women who represent triumph over all the teams and classes of Denmark. And then, when you let your imagination go out over the whole country, and realize what that competition meant for vigorous physical exercise all through Denmark, you begin to appreciate a little bit some of the reasons why the Danish people are the remarkable people they are. And while, of course, we say unpleasant things about our friends, the Germans, and far be it from me on an occasion like this not to throw any number of bricks I can lay my hands on, at the same time, I suppose, we have to learn something, even from them. While they are the poorest sportsmen that the world has even seen (there is no doubt about that,—if ever a people showed a yellow streak and played the baby act, it is the Germans; when they get into a contest, they don't know what sportsmanship is; they play to win; they will bite and scratch, and do anything and hit below the belt); yet you have to recognize the fact that they have tremendous physical stamina, and that is due very largely to the system of the "Turnverein" and such athletic organization all through Germany; and the physical condition of the German people, as a result of that, has played a tremendously important part in the war.

Now, if we are to face this—and we must face it—and if we are going to devise some national scheme for carrying on physical exercise as the characteristic habit of the American people, as

I am fully convinced we shall have to do, then the question is, What part will competitive intercollegiate athletics play?

Now, there are one or two things that I think may be observed. If we are going to exalt the people who finally get on the team as the only people worth while—if we are going to deify and heroize these people to the exclusion of everybody else,—then we are going to have a hard time making physical exercise throughout institutions and throughout the country seem to be something that is necessary and worth while. Therefore, it seems to me that intercollegiate athletics, if they are to be capable of serving the country under these new conditions, must evolve a system which will take care of practically all the students, and make the final contest one between selected teams that have worked up through some system. It will mean, if that system is carried out, that we will not have teams carried to the fine point of perfection. But when the time does come, and we have a contest between Yale and Harvard at the end of the season—that is, a contest not between the eleven best men that Yale and Harvard can produce as individuals, and put by dint of the most careful coaching into automatically responsive mechanisms for a great competition—but when we have the teams that have been able to make good, the teams that have succeeded in those institutions, the team of Yale that has won in a series of games, in which perhaps dozens of teams have taken part, in competition with a team that has worked its way through at Harvard in the same fashion—of course, it will not be so exciting—yes, it will be after a while, because it will be a question of standards. You know if everybody plays a purely amateurish game, it is quite interesting. Why does nobody go to see an intercollegiate baseball game? At least, they don't in the Middle West. I think they do where college interest will pull you through a great deal, and yet when you are really interested in baseball from the point of view of a connoisseur, you certainly don't go to a college baseball game. Why? Because the contrast between that and a professional baseball game is so frightful that it bores you to death. If we did not have these great national leagues playing with this wonderful skill, you would still enjoy seeing a college game. So if we had an entirely different standard—if we forgot all about these wonderful games we are used to having, and let the boys work out things for themselves and develop initiative and their own signals—let them work out teams in this way through competition in various institutions,—it might develop into very interesting forms of contest. Now, it is not perfectly Utopian. Harry Williams has just been telling about what he did at Fort Snelling. He taught them to play football, and he went down and coached them, and he had 250 men playing football, a perfectly feasible thing to do. Of course, it would not be permitted at the University of Minnesota because there is no time to lose there. They have to play Michigan, and

they have to play Chicago, and there are other reasons why you could not do that! But, you see, after this has been done in camps, after it has been shown that you can have hundreds of men playing football, and playing all these games, you wonder if you cannot make intramural sports contribute to the success of intercollegiate sport, instead of having intercollegiate sport kill intramural sport, as is the case to-day. Now, let us be perfectly frank about it. Intramural sport I have worked on for many years. I have done everything I could do to encourage it, and lately something was accomplished. The number of men each year taking part was increased somewhat. But you cannot get an interest in intramural sport when it is in contrast with this glorified apotheosis of the university team. It is not in human nature to do it. Therefore, I raise the question as to whether it is not possible for American ingenuity—for the men who believe in athletics—the men who believe in playing the game—the men who realize the splendid physical and mental and moral discipline which comes out of playing the game in the true spirit of sportsmanship—whether Americans will not be able to devise some method by which we may preserve the stimulating and fine things in competitive athletics, and at the same time make competitive athletics part of a nation-wide system by which thousands and tens of thousands in our colleges will be brought into the game, instead of having the thing for the specialized few. Now, I know this may sound Utopian; I know it is unorthodox; yet, at the same time, I believe that this world war situation brings us face to face with this question anew, and I believe that we are going to see great changes in our whole attitude toward physical education, and toward competitive athletics; and I for one have faith to believe that we shall be able to preserve what is best, what is most wholesome, what is most stimulating, what is most inspiring in intercollegiate athletics, and make intercollegiate athletics a vital, organic, and real part of a nation-wide system of physical education, of physical exercise, of group competition, that will mean an entirely new conception of life in America, and that will lay the foundation for a magnificent national efficiency, whether it be for peace and perpetual peace; as we hope, or whether it be for war, if war be forced upon us.

V. DR. MCKENZIE'S ADDRESS.

As I listened to President Vincent's most eloquent and telling address, and heard him tell of the unique things that were being done at Harvard, and at Yale,—how each had laid down their innocent sports and competitions on the altar of national service,—it sounded almost like the boast of the egg which claimed to have been laid twice, and both times most successfully. But I

would like to call your attention to the fact that many other of our colleges have also sent their best to the country's service without that vein of what some of us think borders on the hysterical, which demands the total abolition of competition among those who were unable to go. I feel that the speaker is, perhaps, confusing two very different things: physical education and athletic competition. The setting-up drill which he has described is given in most colleges at the present time, and is a small part of their regular curriculum in physical education, but this association has been trying to serve as guardian, if you care to put it that way, of what might be called the amateur spirit. Some years ago, you indulged me to the extent of listening to an address on a "Chronicle of the Amateur Spirit" in which I traced the way in which this amateur idea—the idea of fair play, of honorable competition, of decency in sport—had been cultivated, had been sometimes lost and sometimes regained. During the whole course of this association's life the one thing that has been kept before it has been the fostering and the cultivating of that spirit of amateurism, which, after all, is the saving grace of us as a race and as a people. Now, of course, it would be impossible for me to speak on anything untinged by the war just now, and I think one of the most awful things that has happened, and it has impressed me most, is the fact that in this war this spirit of fair play and of decency has been one of the things that has been used against us, and that has cost the lives of hundreds of our best and finest young men. When you have to fight an enemy who systematically takes the spirit of humanity—the spirit of what you might call honorable, fair dealing,—and uses it against you in order to take your life, why, you do not know where you are. When you have an enemy that will take a dead body and have it move by pulling strings in such a way that your comrades will go out and try and rescue the supposedly wounded man, and then have a machine gun trained on them,—when you get things of that kind, well-authenticated occurrences in the trenches, it seems as if we have to revise our ideas and get away from the idea of attempting to conduct this war in the spirit that we have tried to inculcate in these young men who have gone out as officers.

Now, the young men of England and France have been carrying on this war up to the present and they have learned many new things. I think that in America we do not quite realize the seriousness of this war. Even yet we look upon it as a sort of a glorified sporting event, and we are inclined to take the limitations that have already been imposed in a sort of spirit of—well, almost a spirit of pleasantry. There is a good deal to be said, of course, in keeping up that spirit, so long as we do not let it interfere with business, but I can assure you that during my year in England, seeing these young fellows who corresponded to the students that I was familiar with (and I saw them going out, of

necessity, half prepared, many of them having to be thrown into the front line, with three, four, and five weeks of training, many of them put in charge of companies when they did not know the rudiments of military training, not through carelessness on Britain's part, but due to dire necessity), and seeing how these men faced overwhelming odds and stood in those trenches, every man, from the colonel down to the cook, taking a gun and holding the Boches back, I realized the fact that these men have that spirit—that sporting spirit, if you like to call it so—that spirit of determination, and of doggedness, and of initiative, which I believe is fostered by athletic sports better than in any other way. They were fighting for their lives. It was only a little higher stake than what they had fought for many a time before, and out of that there came a new face and a new language. When I came back, and found the students going on with their sports very much in the old way before America came into the war, it seemed to me that they talked what had become a foreign language. When I came back, and looked at these rows and rows of young men at the meetings of students, and thought of those I had left in England with the peculiar mask-like faces of men who have been through things about which they do not like to speak,—when I saw the happy and careless ways and the enthusiasm for sports which seemed so trivial after the great things that these men had been fighting for,—I realized that after all it was a new language, and that it was a language that Americans would have to learn slowly but surely. Of course, I do not believe for a moment that this war is going to stop soon. We all have got to get into it, and we are getting into it quickly, and it is astonishing how quickly it is being done. It is remarkable how thoroughly and how completely training is going on. And yet, I believe that it will not be until we get great lists of wounded and of dead, until we see among us groups of men who have been through this hell of the front, until we get talking to them, until we get to learn their language, that we will understand that this is one of those things which is going to strike right down to the vitals of this people. It is going to move them right to their very depths. I do not believe that I could give a message to this association in words more fitting than in those of a friend, a dear friend, of mine, who was wounded, but who is again back at the front, a doctor who volunteered for the artillery at the first call, and who is still doing his duty there,—Jack McCrea, a Canadian who wrote that poem, which perhaps you may have seen, called "In Flanders Fields." It goes as follows:

In Flanders fields the poppies grow,
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, while in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly

Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the dead; short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.
Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow—
In Flanders fields.

VI. THE ADOPTION OF MILITARY RIFLE SHOOTING AS AN INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORT.

PROFESSOR W. P. REEVES, KENYON COLLEGE, CHAIRMAN OHIO ATHLETIC CONFERENCE.

In 1916 the Ohio Athletic Conference of faculty representatives of universities and colleges in Ohio considered the advisability of recognizing rifle shooting in intercollegiate competitions. At the last annual meeting, September 21, 1917, the conference voted to recommend to the faculties that rifle shooting be thus adopted and recognized.

By the Federal Act authorizing civilian rifle clubs under the control of the National Rifle Association, in coöperation with the Board for Promoting Rifle Practice of the War Department, the Government has provided the means by which universities and colleges may adopt military rifle shooting as a sport, or indeed include it in the curriculum of instruction. Information regarding forms of constitutions of such college clubs, of bonds guaranteeing safekeeping of rifles and other equipment, expenditure of ammunition, etc., may be obtained from Major Fred H. Phillips, Jr., secretary of the National Rifle Association, 1108-1110 Woodward Building, Washington.

The science of rifle shooting belongs very properly to the departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and psychology. The military rifle, as now made, or as available to rifle clubs in the type of arm known as the "Krag," should be regarded as a desirable part of the laboratory equipment of those departments of science. Ballistics, gas pressure, the chemistry of powders, the control of sensory and motor nerves, and their coördination in a definite purpose,—these are matters peculiarly proper to academic study, and the rifle, involving all of them, thus affords an unusual opportunity for developing powers of critical observation and self-control.

The art of rifle shooting, as practiced on outdoor ranges up to 600 yards, where longer ranges are not available, offers some advantages not found in college sports. So many elements enter

into calculations for accurately determining range, wind, light, temperature, etc., that empirical practice with these variables constantly demands individual judgment. Adjustments for the same range are never the same. In rapid fire practice at 200 yards, additional control is necessary to shoot deliberately within the limit of time required.

Indoor rifle practice with .22 ammunition at 25 yards has already been adopted by many colleges and universities. Few institutions at this time are prepared to adopt outdoor practice at the longer ranges with a military arm. The chief obstacle is the difficulty of securing the privilege to shoot over waste land—a river bottom, where a hill makes unnecessary the construction of an expensive butt or backstop. Yet such waste land, river bottom, rocky and unfertile ground with the hill, may be found within convenient distance of almost any college. The tract should not be less than 600 yards long, and it need not be more than twenty or thirty yards wide. The expense of preparing the target pit, or trench, with one revolving target frame, is inconsiderable. Such frames may be locally made for half the cost of the regular army target frame; yet, when possible, the standard army equipment is to be preferred.

Objections may be raised to the adoption of rifle shooting as a sport by faculties, athletic directors, and, at the present time, by the War Department. One may, indeed, assume that the average professor is not interested in rifle shooting; the rifle, as an instrument of death, is not popular with instructors. But as an instrument of accuracy it has high recreative value, when its ulterior purpose is forgotten, and the sole object is to hit a paper bull's-eye. The educational merit of the rifle is attested by the coincidence of high scores and high scholarship. Careless and unobserving students rarely make even a tolerable score on the range. On the other hand, training on the range may develop habits of observation and control in a way that no lecture room exercise quite succeeds in doing. This is due to the care absolutely required in handling a deadly weapon. No activity now offered provides this kind of training for all students, the strong and the weak alike.

Athletic directors may object that no funds are or will be available for the expenses of rifle teams; they may also urge that it is a sport that will not attract a crowd. But the system of competition already in use, that of shooting the match at home, and exchanging scores by mail, will answer all purposes until public interest is developed. The matter of expense is easily solved by small annual membership dues. Here, at least, is one sport in which it is not necessary to make money.

The War Department may object that no rifles or ammunition are now available. The quota of rifles issued to civilian clubs has been one Krag to every five members. Not so many are

really required; better results are obtained if one rifle only is in use at one time, and if the shooting and demeanor of each man are carefully studied by all competing. One rifle should be cooled and cleaned while another is in use; so that two or three guns are enough for a club of twenty or thirty members. Ammunition for the Krag is still available at the arsenals; it can be used in no other arm, and machinery for its manufacture is otherwise useless. There is no reason, even in war time, why a small supply should not be issued upon legitimate requisitions. It is entirely competent for this association to urge the desirability of training college students in the use of the military rifle so that they may qualify as marksman, sharpshooter, or expert while they are in college. Time and expense will thus be saved the Government, and these students may in turn assist in the training of men without such practice.

(See resolution adopted by the association, page 43.)

APPENDIX I.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

Its object shall be to study various important phases of college athletics, to formulate rules governing athletics, and to promote the adoption of recommended measures, in order that the athletic activities in the colleges and universities of the United States may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All colleges and universities in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Two or more colleges or universities may, with the consent of the executive committee, maintain a joint membership, and be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only.

SEC. 3. Any institution of learning in the United States, not included within the definition of the constitution as to active membership, may become an associate member of this Association. The delegate of an associate member shall have the same privileges as the delegate of an active member, except that he shall not be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Association and the election of the executive committee, the United States shall be divided into nine districts, as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.

3. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina.

4. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina.

5. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

6. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.

7. Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas.

8. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada.

9. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana.

SEC. 2. The officers of this Association shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer (these two offices may be held by the same person), and an executive committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, the treasurer, one member from each of the districts above mentioned, and one member from each local league or conference of colleges whose membership consists of at least six colleges, four or more of them being members of this Association. The member to represent the league shall be elected annually by the league, and shall be a representative in the league of a college that belongs to this Association. One person may represent both a district and a local league on the executive committee.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee. He shall call a meeting of the executive committee whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. The vice president shall perform the duties of the president in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The secretary shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee. He shall report at each annual convention the actions of the executive committee during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and expenditures, which shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of

January, at such time and place as the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time as provided in Article V, Section 1.

SEC. 3. Two or more colleges or universities may be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only, except on questions or motions from which he has definite, written instructions from the proper authorities of the institutions represented. In the latter case he shall be entitled to as many votes as he has written instructions, provided the said delegate votes for each institution as instructed on the matter at issue.

SEC. 4. Twenty-five colleges, represented as above, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual convention, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 2. A vacancy in any office occurring between the meetings of the Association shall be filled by the executive committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

CONTROL OF ATHLETICS.

The colleges and universities enrolled in this Association severally agree to control student athletic sports, as far as may be necessary, to maintain in them a high standard of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play, and to remedy whatever abuses may exist.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a three-fourths vote of the delegates present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets, and provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to each college and university enrolled in the Association.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At meetings of this Association the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. The appointment of a committee on nominations.
3. Reports of officers and committees.
4. Miscellaneous business.
5. Election of officers and committees.
6. Adjournment.

ARTICLE II.

ANNUAL DUES.

Each college or university that is a member of this Association shall pay twenty-five dollars annually to defray the necessary expenses of officers, committees, and administration. Joint members shall pay the same fee.

Each institution of learning that is an associate member of this Association shall pay ten dollars annually to assist in defraying the necessary expenses.

ARTICLE III.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The executive committee shall be the executive body largely entrusted with the duty of carrying on the work of the Association. Three of its members must be present to constitute a quorum. Other members may be represented by written or personal proxies, provided the absent member has given definite instructions as to the action of his representative or proxy.

SEC. 2. The executive committee is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the committee at its next meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. A meeting of the executive committee shall be held prior to the annual convention for the purpose of considering the work to be done by the Association at said convention, and

questions of importance which any institution desires to suggest for the action of the whole body should be previously laid before this committee in order that it may report upon them.

SEC. 2. The president may call meetings of the executive committee at any time, and shall call a meeting on the written request of any three members.

ARTICLE V.

RULES COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose committees to draw up rules for the playing of games during the succeeding season, and these committees shall report the same to the executive committee for promulgation.

SEC. 2. Nominations for these committees shall be submitted at the annual convention by the executive committee. Other nominations may be made from the floor.

SEC. 3. The rules committees shall make a report to the annual convention on the rules of play adopted, and their practical working during the preceding season.

ARTICLE VI.

PRINCIPLES OF AMATEUR SPORT.

Each institution which is a member of this Association agrees to enact and enforce such measures as may be necessary to prevent violations of the principles of amateur sport such as

a. Proselyting:

(1) The offering of inducements to players to enter colleges or universities because of their athletic abilities, and supporting or maintaining players while students on account of their athletic abilities, either by athletic organizations, individual alumni, or otherwise, directly or indirectly.

(2) The singling out of prominent athletic students of preparatory schools and endeavoring to influence them to enter a particular college or university.

b. The playing of those ineligible as amateurs. An amateur athlete is defined as one who participates in competitive physical sports only for the pleasure, and the physical, mental, moral, and social benefits directly derived therefrom.

c. The playing of those who are not *bona fide* students in good and regular standing.

d. Improper and unsportsmanlike conduct of any sort whatsoever, either on the part of the contestants, the coaches, their assistants, or the student body.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES.

The acceptance of a definite statement of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on methods of preventing the violation of the principles laid down in Article VI.

The secretary of the Association will furnish on request a set of eligibility rules that are recommended to colleges wishing to adopt such rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

REPORTS FROM DISTRICTS.

At the annual convention of the Association the representative of each district shall render a report on athletic conditions and progress within the district during the year. This report shall cover the following points:

1. The degree of strictness with which the principles of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced.

2. Modifications of, or additions to, the eligibility code made by institutions individually or concertedly.

3. Progress towards uniformity in the union of athletic interests within the district through the formation of leagues or other associations, and movements toward further reform.

4. Any other facts that may be of interest to the Association.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1917.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Treasurer*, in account with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

DR.

1917.		
Jan.	1.	To balance forward..... \$1538 04
		To dues from members as follows:
Jan.	1.	University of Georgia 25 00
		Catholic University 25 00
		Purdue University 25 00
		Iowa Athletic Conference 25 00
		Rice Institute (1916) 25 00
	8.	Mercersburg Academy 10 00
	15.	Kansas Athletic Conference 25 00
	20.	University School 10 00
	22.	Leland Stanford Junior University 25 00
	29.	University of Michigan 25 00
Feb.	8.	International Y. M. C. A. College 25 00
	24.	College of the City of New York 25 00
Mar.	2.	Wesleyan University 25 00
	10.	Stevens Institute 25 00
	12.	Tufts College 25 00
		Bates College (1916) 25 00
		Haverford College 25 00
		Lehigh University 25 00
	13.	Lafayette College 25 00
		Vanderbilt University 25 00
		New York Military Academy 10 00
	14.	United States Military Academy 25 00
		Phillips Exeter Academy (1916) 10 00
	15.	Harvard University 25 00
		University of Pittsburgh 25 00
		New York University 25 00
	16.	Phillips Academy, Andover 10 00
		Denison University 25 00
	17.	Amherst College 25 00
		University of North Carolina 25 00
	19.	University of Tennessee 25 00
		Washington and Lee University (1916) 25 00
		University of Pennsylvania 25 00
		Western Reserve University 25 00
		Bates College 25 00
	20.	Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference 25 00
		University of Texas 25 00
	22.	Rutgers College 25 00
		Massachusetts Agricultural College 25 00
		University of Chicago 25 00
	23.	Yale University 25 00
	26.	Columbia University 25 00
	27.	University of Nebraska (1916 and 1917) 50 00
	28.	Carnegie Institute of Technology 25 00

DR. (Continued)

1917.		
	29.	Syracuse University 25 00
	30.	Johns Hopkins University 25 00
	31.	Princeton University 25 00
		Southwest Athletic Conference 25 00
Apr.	4.	University of Rochester 25 00
	5.	College of Wooster 25 00
	12.	Pennsylvania State College 25 00
	13.	University of Minnesota 25 00
		Union University 25 00
	14.	Oberlin College 25 00
	26.	Ohio Wesleyan University 25 00
	30.	Indiana University 25 00
May	10.	Allegheny College (1916) 25 00
	19.	University of Oklahoma 25 00
	30.	University of Colorado 25 00
July	10.	Dartmouth College 25 00
Sept.	30.	Oregon Agricultural College 25 00
Oct.	12.	Washington and Jefferson College 25 00
	13.	Allegheny College 25 00
Dec.	7.	Brown University 25 00
		Williams College 25 00
	8.	New York University (1918) 25 00
	12.	West Virginia University 25 00
		Phillips Exeter Academy 10 00
		Franklin and Marshall College 25 00
	13.	Swarthmore College (1918) 25 00
	14.	Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference 25 00
	15.	New Hampshire State College (1918) 25 00
	17.	Hartford Public High School 10 00
	18.	Kansas Athletic Conference (1918) 25 00
		Case School of Applied Science 25 00
	20.	Washington and Lee University 25 00
	21.	University of Missouri (1916 and 1917) 50 00
	24.	Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College (1918) .. 25 00
	26.	Rice Institute 25 00
		\$3458 04

CR.

1917.		
Jan.	1.	G. W. Orton (soccer committee) \$ 8 00
		State Law Reporting Co. (expenses 1916 convention) 18 25
	4.	W. M. Irvine (expenses 1916 convention) 19 75
	5.	P. E. Pierce (expenses 1916 convention) 24 47
		Lewis Perry (expenses 1916 convention) 15 00
		Western Union Telegraph Co. (telegrams) 3 60
	8.	A. E. Stearns (expenses 1916 convention) 20 30
		R. G. Gettell (expenses 1916 convention) 15 00
	15.	H. A. Peters (expenses 1916 convention) 39 94
	23.	M. R. McDaniel (expenses 1916 convention) 61 10
	29.	G. W. Orton (soccer committee) 41 50
	31.	R. Morgan (basket ball rules committee) 33 08
Feb.	2.	Pelton & King (printing) 7 50
	24.	Wesleyan Store (stamps) 36 00
Mar.	2.	Pelton & King (printing) 11 00

Cr. (Continued)

1917.			
	20.	R. Morgan (basket ball rules committee)	200 00
	26.	Amer. Physical Education Association (printing)	434 45
	27.	C. W. Savage (football rules committee)	46 40
Apr.	16.	Pelton & King (committee on effects of inter- collegiate athletics)	78 25
May	11.	R. Morgan (basket ball rules committee)	200 00
June	4.	H. L. Williams (football rules committee)	109 00
	5.	Pelton & King (printing)	32 00
		G. W. Orton (soccer committee)	30 00
	11.	F. W. Nicolson (account secretarial allowance)	50 00
July	5.	F. W. Nicolson (balance secretarial allowance)	200 00
	9.	Wesleyan Store (stamps)	16 00
	19.	W. H. Ball (swimming rules committee)	10 00
Aug.	11.	F. W. Luehring (swimming rules committee)	68 64
		W. L. Driver (expenses August meeting)	95 15
		G. W. Bryant (expenses August meeting)	72 96
		F. W. Nicolson (expenses August meeting)	48 25
	13.	Wesleyan Store (stamps)	17 00
Sept.	3.	S. W. Beyer (expenses August meeting)	75 25
		A. D. Browne (expenses August meeting)	231 65
	29.	C. D. Coons (expenses August meeting)	35 90
Oct.	8.	G. W. Orton (soccer committee)	35 00
	13.	Pelton & King (printing)	32 50
Nov.	30.	F. W. Nicolson (stamps)	25 50
Dec.	20.	R. Morgan (basket ball rules committee)	100 00
	26.	Pelton & King (printing)	25 50
	28.	Balance forward	834 15
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